FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

CONGRESS.

Mr. Voorhees and the Liberal Convention.

H. G. HANDLED WITHOUT GLOVES.

Political Disabilities Removed.

AMENDING THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1872.

ADDITIONAL LAND DISTRICT.

A bill was passed creating an additional land district in Kansas.

INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

Mr. PRATT called up the bill to increase twenty per cent. the pensions of soldiers and sailors who lost both eyes or both hands, or were otherwise totally disabled, and stating that it would cause an increased annual expenditure of about $600,000. The bill was passed.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. SCHURZ obtained leave to make a personal statement, and said, "I see it stated in several papers of my State, that when the vote was taken on the amnesty bill, I was not present in the Senate, and that several of the questions connected with that bill might have been decided otherwise by my vote. I wish to say that I was absent on account of sickness, and that I had taken the precaution, in order not to lose my vote, to secure a pair-o ff with Senator Nye."

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

A conference committee was appointed on the disagreeing amendments of the House to bill for refunding taxes on bonded spirits lost by fire or other casualties.

RAILROAD BILL PASSED.

A bill in relation to the Dakota Southern Railroad Company was passed.

THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to amend the enforcement act.

Mr. CASSERLY offered a substitute for the portion of his pending amendment providing that it shall be unlawful for any civil, military or naval officer of the United States, or any person connected with the service, to attempt to exercise directly or indirectly undue influence or control over voters, or to that end to distribute ballots marked in any way for the purpose of ascertaining how voters have voted, or to use any means to destroy or impair the secrecy of the ballot, and providing severe penalties for a violation of this law.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment that no officer in the employ of the Federal Government shall in any way have anything to do with elections. He supported his amendment by stating that the Government of the United States with its navy yard on Mare Island exercised undue influence in a most outrageous manner at the late State election. The employes of the navy yard were compelled to walk up to the polls like cattle, their tickets tempered to suit the views of the names on the pay roll, their obligation to vote that prepared ticket thus connected directly with their daily bread, and all this under the eyes of Government officials, who, of course, with their full knowledge. It is to prevent a recurrence of such scenes in the future that I have offered the second section.

Mr. CASSERLY then moved the first section of his pending amendment, forbidding the use of or presence of troops at elections, unless when called for by the civil authorities to keep the peace, and in this connection spoke at length and in severe condemnation of the presence of troops at the election in New York city, and elsewhere.

Mr. COLE replied. He said he agreed with his colleague in condemning in whatever way was wrong or unfair in the manner of conducting the election at Mare Island, but he believed that his colleague was mistaken in many of his statements.

Mr. YORK said he presumed that the increased vote was accounted for by the increased population of the town of Vallejo, which had become the terminus of the Pacific Railway, and had therefore grown very rapidly.

Mr. THURMAN asked him how it happed that the increase was all on the Republican side?

Mr. COLE said that was to be accounted for by the conversion of the people from the error of their ways. He doubted, too, the correctness of Mr. Casserly's statement that the election was carried on under the direction of Government officials.

After considerable debate between Messrs. CASSERLY and COLE, the Senate went into executive session, and remained therein until four o'clock. Then, in open session, Mr. Casserly's amendment was rejected by a vote of 18 to 31, and the second by a vote of 19 to 31.

Mr. THURMBULL offered as an amendment the first section of the House general amnesty bill.

Mr. NYE moved to amend the amendment by adding the second section, requiring that before any person can take the benefit of amnesty he must swear that he has not for two years had any connection with any Ku-Klux organization. Adopted—yeas 26, nays 24.

Mr. BOREMAN said that although he was in favor of amnesty, he would not vote to put it upon this bill, as it was not germane to the subject.

Mr. THURMBULL said the Senate now had before it the amnesty bill as passed by the House, and he called on the friends of the measure to stand by it. The country, he said, could no longer be deceived by these professions in favor of amnesty followed by votes against it.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice that if the amnesty bill should be added to the pending measure, he would move his civil rights bill as a further amendment. [Laughter.]

Mr. THURMBULL said he knew of no civil rights bill pending. The title was a misnomer. The bill was for the establishment, not of civil rights, but social equality.

Mr. SUMNER said he would let the colored men answer Mr. Thurmbull, and read from a speech by Fred Douglass disclaiming, on the part of the colored people, any desire of social equality so-called.

Mr. THURMBULL said he would let another colored man answer Mr. Sumner's colored man. He then read from a speech by Professor Langston an avowal that the civil rights bill was designed as a measure for obtaining social equality. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER said that Mr. Langston had assured him that this was an incorrect report of his remarks. [Laughter.]

No further action was taken on the bill or amendments.

CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. COLE, from the Conference Committee on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, made a report.

Mr. SHERMAN, one of the conferees on the part of the Senate, said he had dissented from the report because of the opposition to the clause substituted by the House by the Morrill (Vt.) amendment, and he recommended that the Senate non-concur. He then read from Morrill's amendment.

Mr. COLE said that the clause inserted by the House providing for the payment to owners of cotton seized at the South would not require more than five hundred thousand dollars.

Pending the discussion on the report, the Senate took a recess until 7:30 P. M.

NAVAL BILLS PASSED.

Evening Session.—The Senate reassembled at 7:30 P. M. Mr. CRAGIN, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, called up the following bills, which were passed:

Granting a pension of $2,000 per annum to the widow of Admiral Farragut.

Fixing the rank of Professor of Mathematics in the navy.

For the relief of the widow of Charles H. Pendleton, late of the navy.

Granting ten years' additional service on the active list to Lieutenant Commander W. B. Cushing for the capture of the rebel ram Albemarle.

The House bill authorizing the nomination and appointment to the retired list of the navy of certain volunteer officers of the navy who are disabled in consequence of wounds received during the late war.

Authorizing corrections to be made in errors in prize lists.

For the relief of the officers and crew of the United States steamer Kickapoo.

To pay Chas. Whitney $250,000 for the enlargement of the iron clad battery Keokuk, to be in full of all claims.

To pay the heirs of Geo. C. Bestar, of Peoria, $125,000 for the construction of an iron clad steam battery in 1863.

For the relief of the children of H. Burman, deceased.

The bill referring to the Court of Claims the claim of Mrs. Admiral Dahlgreen, administratrix of Rear-Admiral Dahlgreen, for the use by the United States of the Dahlgreen gun and rifled properties, was called up by Mr. STOCKTON, and a long discussion ensued upon it, Mr. LOGAN taking the ground that the United States should not compensate any of its citizens for the use of their inventions, after which, in the absence of a quorum, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Among the bills introduced and referred under the call of States, were the following:

By Mr. W. R. ROBERTS (New York), directing the President to intercede with the Canadian authorities for the discharge of Fenian prisoners.

By Mr. BROOKS (New York), to authorize an iron ship building yard on waters falling into the Atlantic and another on the Mississippi or one of its tributaries to afford facilities to the navy.

The morning hour was wasted in reading Mr. Kelley's bill, sent up by Mr. Eldridge, with the title altered, the object being to prevent action on Mr. Hooper's supplementary civil rights bill.

NOT FOR GREELEY.

Mr. VOORHEES, rising to a personal explanation, submitted a paragraph from the Washington *Republican*, to the effect that he was halting and hesitating on the question of supporting Greeley, and as all his Democratic colleagues were all said to be in favor of Greeley, he was likely to lose the favor of the district, where his voice had so long been potential. He declared that he did not halt or hesitate as to the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. Who ever believed in his high protective tariff principles might support him, but he (Voorhees) would not. Greeley was a life-long champion of doctrines he (Voorhees) opposed, the great champion of protection, the most clamorous advocate in all the land for Ku-Klux legislation, which desolated the homes of the Southern people. What the present administration had simply executed a law dictated to Congress by the Cincinnati nominee within a recent date, Greeley had desired a further extension of the President's power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and he was an earnest and urgent advocate of the present farce—the bayonet election law. He had, two months ago, clamored in his great organ for a law to place the elections in the State of New York under Federal control, and in certain contingencies under military control. Was such a man fit to receive his vote or be a President? Was he called on as a friend of the Southern people to vote for a man who advocated the right of secession? And yet, when the Southern people did what he told them, no wild beast, hungry for blood, ever screamed over its prey as Greeley had shouted "On to Richmond," to kill every one of them for doing what he told them they had a right to do. A red sea of blood had not been enough to satisfy this man, but he had also insisted on the confiscation of the homes and property of the women and children of the South. Others might do as they liked, but as for him (Voorhees) and his household, he would not do this thing. Parties, to be successful, must be banded together on a common principle. No other combination of men was worthy of success. No one deserved success more than himself, but there was something better and sweeter to the heart than success—it was better to be right than to succeed. He protested against the attempt to transfer the Democrats of the country to a camp where there was nothing but hanging to be done.

Mr. ROOSEVELT asked if Mr. Voorhees would support the candidate of the Baltimore Convention.

Mr. VOORHEES said he was not in the habit of voting against Democratic nominations. He believed the gentleman himself to have some difficulty in answering his own question. But he did not despair of success. He would stand by the principles of his party, and vote for the man who represented them. He had no fears of who the Baltimore convention would do, but he could not vote for a man who spoke of the Democratic party as that to which all the haunts of debauchery gave the utmost of their support.

Mr. VOORHEES said he sometimes regarded it as a piece of restless impertinence on the part of Greeley to offer himself as bail for Jefferson Davis, and added that when Andrew Johnson and Edwin M. Stanton proposed to arrest Generals Lee and Johnston and others, there was but one man that could prevent it. General Grant told them that these men had given their parole as soldiers, and that parole should be respected. If he should be driven to take the stump to press the claims of Greeley, he would find a candidate opposing him who had done more and kinder things for the South than his nominee had done.

Mr. ROOSWELT suggested that Mr. Voorhees is entirely in conference with Grant.

Mr. VOORHEES said he had not crossed the threshold of the White House for three years, and whoever made such a statement uttered a vile calumny.

Mr. ROOSEVELT had been informed some days ago that such interview had occurred.

Mr. VOORHEES—Then the gentleman associates with men who don't tell the truth.

Mr. RANDALL asked if Mr. Voorhees would have voted for Judge Davis and advocated his election if nominated at Cincinnati.

Mr. VOORHEES replied that there were many things in common between their views and Davis'. If nominated, he would probably have been accepted by the majority of the Democratic party.

Mr. RANDALL said he would not vote for either unless endorsed by the Democratic Convention.

Mr. VOORHEES—That's fair.

Mr. RANDALL—And I should vote for either of them if endorsed by the Democratic Convention.

Mr. BECK would not vote for either if he was endorsed.

Mr. KERR said so far as the statement in the *Republican* referred to him, it was simply untrue.

Mr. NIBLACK made the same remark, adding that nothing but the power of the organization would compel him to vote for Greeley; but whenever the Democratic party acted on the question, he would yield obedience to the decree.

Mr. HOLMAN also repudiated the *Republican's* article as far as it referred to him. He did not propose to forestall the action of the convention.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS AT SOMERSET, PA.

Mr. B. C. MYERS introduced and asked to have passed a bill for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Somerset, Pa., similar to the Chicago bill.

Mr. BUTLER desired it extended to the sufferers by fire at Ayer, Mass.

Objection was made, and the bill referred.

REMOVING POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), from the Judiciary Committe, reported a bill removing political disabilities from all persons who aided the late rebellion, except Senators and Representatives in the 36th and 37th Congress, officers in the judicial, military and naval service of the United States, and heads of departments and foreign ministers of the United States.

Mr. COX suggested that the bill was one of the results of Greeley's nomination in Cincinnati.

Mr. BUTLER said that it was not, nor was it the result of Mr. Voorhees' speech. [Laughter].

Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked that it was the best and most liberal bill of the kind that ever passed the House.

The bill was passed by the requisite two-thirds vote, and without further division.

Mr. BUTLER also reported a bill removing political disabilities from some 25,000 persons by name, which was also passed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked to have passed a bill removing political disabilities.

Mr. PERCE objected.

SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. ELLIOTT moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report the supplementary civil rights bill. Negatived—yeas, 112; nays, 77, less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

STATUE OF SENATOR BAKER.

Mr. SARGENT moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill appropriating $10,000 for a life-sized marble statue of Senator Baker, of California. Passed.

EVENING SESSIONS.

On motion of Mr. KETCHAM, the sessions on Wednesday and Thursday evening next were set apart for business of the Committee on Public Lands, and on motion of Mr. BANKS, the sessions on Monday and Tuesday evenings next week were set apart for business of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

TEXAS CONTESTED ELECTION.

The House then took up the Texas contested election case, and after speeches by Mr. CLARKE, the sitting member, and others, a resolution was adopted declaring that Mr. Clarke was not entitled to the seat, and that Mr. D. C. Giddings, the contestant, was entitled to it.

Mr. Giddings was then sworn in.

DEBATE ON THE TARIFF BILL.

On motion of Mr. DONNAN, all debate on the tariff bill was ordered to be closed at three o'clock next Thursday, by 127 to 59.

THE LIVERPOOL CONSULATE.

Mr. COX offered a resolution calling for the reports, correspondence, &c., in regard to the Liverpool consulate. Adopted.

CIRCUIT COURT IN MISSOURI.

Mr. WILSON (Ind.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to establish a Circuit Court for the Western District of Missouri.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS IN MEMPHIS.

Mr. SESSIONS, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a bill appropriating $200,000 for Government buildings in Memphis, Tenn. Passed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AFFAIRS.

The majority and minority reports in the case of the investigation into the affairs of the District of Columbia were presented, and ordered to a third reading.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Municipal Council of Paris has voted in favor of the construction of tramways throughout the city.

—A fire at Farley, Iowa, on Sunday, destroyed the elevator of H. S. Lott, with eighteen thousand bushels of grain.

—A dispatch from Scranton says the Moosic Powder Mill, at Gibsonburg, Luzerne county, Pa., exploded yesterday morning. The woods for miles around are on fire.

—A private telegram announces the arrival of two propellers at Marquette from Chicago, bearing the first news of any vessel having passed through the Sault Canal this season.

—The propeller "Chicago," from Chicago, laden with flour and general merchandise, was sunk in the ice yesterday morning about twenty miles from Buffalo. The crew was saved.

—Over one hundred vessels are in sight of the harbor of Buffalo, blocked by an immense mass of ice from the upper lakes. Nearly every tug in the harbor has been disabled, endeavoring to get vessels through.

—The remaining two stores of the iron block which escaped the recent conflagration in Toronto, Canada, were consumed on Sunday, with the planing mills of J. B. Smith. The total loss is $150,000; insurance, $103,000.

—The National Union League of America will meet at the Colonnade Hotel in Philadelphia, on Thursday next, at two o'clock. The meeting is to be an important one, and there will be a full attendance from all parts of the country.

—The ship Jason, from Philadelphia for Antwerp, has been detained at Lewis, Delaware, since the 8th instant by insubordination of the crew on Sunday the mutineers were stolen from the ship by parties from a tug, and were landed and disappeared.

—Richard Keefe, Dennis Shea, George Riggs and Benjamin Franklin capsized a sail boat off Erie on Sunday night. Franklin got an oar and paddled the boat ashore with one of the others on it, who died soon after. The others drifted off and the bodies have not been recovered.

—Last night an Italian named Mumford, of Chicago, who was visiting his son, a farmer living two miles from Kenosha, Wis., was murdered in bed, his skull being crushed with some blunt instrument. A young German lately employed on the farm, and who left on Saturday night, is supposed to be the murderer. One hundred dollars in money and a watch were taken, and are supposed to have been the incentive to the crime.

NEW YORK.

Woodhull Repudiated by the Internationals.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

Father Gavazzi in Beecher's Pulpit.

MEETING OF MUSICIANS.

A Destructive Fire in Brooklyn.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, May 13, 1872.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

The *World* this morning, upon a report from Washington of the acceptance by England of the American proposition for a supplementary article to the Washington treaty respecting indirect damages, calls it "Grant's final surrender," and says: "We have underrated the capacity of Gen. Schenck for devising, and of President Grant for digesting a diet of dirt."

The *Herald* inclines to the belief that the report is true; at the same time it cautions citizens against accepting too readily as a fact the statement that all difficulties are at an end and the treaty out of danger. The *Herald* says: "There must be no juggling about the terms of understanding or in the language of the proposed supplemental treaty. The American cases with its claims for consequential damages and its severe indictment of England, must stand intact before the Geneva tribunal for its consideration and judgment as it came from the hands of its framers. Unless this is made as clear as language can express it, the American people will spurn the proposed arrangement and scatter the treaty to the winds."

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Methodist Conference reassembled this morning in the Brooklyn Academy, Bishop Ames presiding. At the suggestion of the Bishop, the day appointed for memorial services for deceased brethren was changed from Friday, May 18, to Saturday, May 19. The change was made in the hope that Bishop Janes' health would enable him to be present.

A series of resolutions, signed by fifty-eight names, was read. They defined the Methodist idea of an Episcopate, that it is not a separate order of clergy, but only a part of it raised to superintendence, that gives no special powers, that as far as possible the election of such superintendencies should be reached from all non-Episcopal work; that they should have sufficient emolument paid by the Church generally to relieve them from the cares of building charges. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

Messrs. Wiseman, Punshon and Southerland, fraternal delegates, were given an opportunity to say a few fatherly and brotherly words. Some appropriate addresses were made by the gentlemen.

The book agents in New York and Cincinnati were directed to send approximate returns of the extent of the publications of the *Methodist Quarterly* and *Apologist*, for the information of the special book committee.

Brother Bryce, of Iowa, offered a series of resolutions touching the Book Concern Funds, stating that an impression prevails to an alarming extent that there is a disposition to cover up wrong practices in the management of the Concern and suggesting that the fullest, freest, full, fair and impartial investigation, without regard to the parties concerned, and insist that suitable punishment shall be meted out to any found guilty, to the end that in this adiafe the motto shall be found, "Let them peaceable." The resolutions were, tabled.

After some unimportant business, the conference adjourned.

MEETING OF MUSICIANS.

The annual meeting of musicians of the National Association of the United States opened to-day at Steinway Hall, U. C. Hill presiding. Delegates were present from the principal cities, and the proceedings were harmonious. The meetings hereafter will be triennial. The secretary of the navy is to be requested to prevent Government bands interfering with the business of musicians. On motion of Harkins, of Philadelphia, Franz Abt was invited to the meeting, and received with great enthusiasm. To-night a monster serenade was given at the Grand Central Hotel. To-morrow will be devoted to feasting. The officers for the term are as follows: C. Hill, President; Endriss, J. H. Rosewald and Herman Schoen, Vice Presidents, J. Orr Plumb, Secretary, and J. W. Jost, Treasurer.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

This evening a fire broke out in No. 93 Throop avenue, Brooklyn, and extended along the avenue to 105, and also burned four houses on Bartlett street adjoining. The first floors of the houses were occupied as stores and the upper parts as tenements. About one hundred families were rendered homeless, and lost most of their household property. Five small-pox patients were in one house, and these the officers of the health department attempted to secure. They all escaped with the rest, however, after a long and close chase through waste lots in the neighborhood. The total loss is estimated at $60,000; partly insured.

WOODHULL REPUDIATED BY INTERNATIONALS.

French Internationals at a meeting, yesterday, adopted resolutions repudiating the Apollo Hall Convention and Woodhull and Claflin as candidates; resolutions also protesting against the admission of sections into associations not composed of workingmen. Resolutions were also passed dispensing with the present Federal Council, and appealing to the Sections in the United States to form councils in their respective States. An appeal is to be made to the Federal Council requesting that body not to admit the delegates from the Woodhull section to the proceedings of the Council.

THREATS BY STRIKERS.

The striking carpenters to-day threatened to forcibly clear out one hundred and fifty workmen who refused to join them from one of the shops in Gangwood street. A report was read from International Assembly stating that they were with the movement heart and soul. The boss carpenters, at a secret meeting, unanimously agreed to accept eight hours as a day's work, but pay the men thirty-five cents per hour, making the wages $2.80 per day, instead of $3.50, which was paid for a day's work of ten hours.

FATHER GAVAZZI IN BEECHER'S PULPIT.

Father Gavazzi delivered a lengthy address in Plymouth church last night, on the subject of the Evangelization of Italy. He concluded with an earnest appeal for pecuniary aid for the erection of Evangelical school churches in Italy. The petition is warmly approved by Mr. Beecher. Father Gavazzi was frequently interrupted by applause, and his appeal for aid was liberally responded to.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Workings of the Eight Hour Law.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Correspondence Transmitted to the Senate.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

WASHINGTON May 13, 1872.

WORKINGS OF THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

The Secretary of War has sent to the Senate reports from the commandants at the Springfield Armory and Rock Island Arsenal, giving a comparative statement showing the operations of the eight hour law. With regard to the Rock Island Arsenal, the commandant says he believed it was expected that under the law the employes would work more willingly, more intelligently and with more strength and despatch than under the ten hour system, and that, therefore, more work would be done per hour to compensate or partially compensate the Government for the loss of two hours' work. This expectation has not been realized at that arsenal. It has been claimed that if men worked only eight hours per day, that the additional leisure time allowed them would generally be devoted to reading and study, and would otherwise benefit their social, moral and mental conditions, thereby making them better and more valuable workmen and citizens. This expectation has been partially realized in the case of carpenters and mechanics, but has not been realized to any considerable extent in the case of masons and stone cutters. The leisure time has been generally an injury rather than a benefit in the case of laborers. Those in the latter class have generally no houses of their own, and their leisure time in most cases is more productive of bad habits than good. The commandant of the Springfield armory says a careful calculation shows that an average saving of about five hundred dollars per year for gas for lighting purposes is effected by reducing the number of hours from ten to eight, which saving is principally in the short days of the winter months. The total saving in coal and gas is twenty-nine thousand dollars, and the three hundred working days in favor of the eight hour system—about equal to the wages of three workmen for the same time. On account of the valuable nature and amount of the work done before and after the introduction of the eight hour system, (some sixteen different models of guns having been worked on since the close of the war,) it is found impossible to give any positive data as to the effect regarding the cost of the work by day workmen under the two systems, except, perhaps, that it is believed that the rates of the foreman, assistant foreman, inspectors, gaugers, sergeants, &c., to give work such, were not materially affected by a reduction to the length of the working day.

ALABAMA CLAIMS CORRESPONDENCE.

The President transmitted to the Senate the correspondence between the United States Secretary of State and the Minister of Washington, accompanied with a brief message. The envelope bore the word "confidential." A short time after the reception of the documents, and while the Senate was in executive session, when they were read. It appears that the design of the President was to ascertain the views of the Senate, as to a new article to be added to the stipulations of the treaty, withdrawing from the American statement of the case, with a provision which is in substance that whenever England or the United States shall be at war, and the other a neutral power, the neutral will make no complaints for any indirect, remote or consequential injuries or losses resulting from a failure to observe its neutral duties. As it is known that Great Britain will agree to the proposed new article, and that both Governments are anxious to save the treaty by this means, it was thought proper to place the Senate in possession of all the facts, in order that it might, if necessary, give its full advice, might pursue the negotiations so as to secure a consummation of the treaty in a manner satisfactory to the two Governments.

There was a full reading of the correspondence documents, involving the merits of the question. A motion was made to remove the injunction of secrecy, but this failed, and the message and documents were then ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. There is scarcely a question that the Senate will advise the acceptance of the additional article to the treaty.

NATIONAL CONVENTION ANTICIPATIONS.

A falling barometer, southerly to easterly winds, and increased cloudiness for Tuesday from the western gulf to the lakes, with threatening weather and probably areas of rain from the Missouri Valley to the upper lakes; a falling barometer, clearing and pleasant weather and westerly to northerly winds from Florida north-eastward over the middle and New England States, the latter shifting easterly and southerly over the lower lakes. The area of low barometer is apparently advancing eastward towards the north-west. Dangerous winds are not anticipated, except possibly for Lakes Superior and Michigan on Tuesday.

JURISDICTION OF COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Committee of Conference on the deficiency appropriation bill have agreed to recommend the adoption of the House substitute for the so-called Morrill amendment, relating to the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, with some additional regulations for the protection of the Treasury in the payment of money authorized to be paid for cotton seized since the close of the war.

ACTS APPROVED.

The President approved the act authorizing the Commissioner of Claims to appoint special Commissioners to take testimony, and for other purposes; also the act to carry out certain provisions of the Cherokee treaty of 1866, and for the relief of settlers on Cherokee lands.

SATURDAY'S CONFERENCE.

The conference at the Executive Mansion on Saturday night was between the President and about a dozen Republican Senators, not with Cabinet officers as has been incorrectly stated.

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF MONTANA.

The President has sent to the Senate the following nomination: Merritt C. Page, Attorney General of Montana Territory.

COLLECTOR AT NEW ORLEANS.

Casey's successor as collector of customs in New Orleans will not be appointed for several days.

MICHIGAN.

The Riots in Houghton County

DETROIT, May 13.—The *Free Press* will publish to-morrow the following dispatches, showing the gravity of the situation at the Calumet and Hecla copper mines in Houghton county, on Lake Superior:

Houghton, May 13, 1872.—Governor Baldwin: The situation is alarming; will want more than one company; please use all possible despatch.

[Signed] BARTHOLOMEW SHEA, Sheriff.

Houghton, May 13, 1872.—Gov. Baldwin: The rioters have rescued prisoners from me, and have driven the same from my men; want troops very badly; we are overpowered.

[Signed.] BARTHOLOMEW SHEA, Sheriff.

The company of one hundred regulars, under command of Major Kneeland, Inches, that left Detroit on Sunday morning on the steamer Atlantic, were detained upwards of twenty-four hours by the steamer's becoming aground near Elk Island, on the St. Clair river. The Atlantic got off and departed on her voyage at nine o'clock this morning. Should the disorder increase, a company of State troops will de sent to the scene of the difficulty.

ALBANY.

Legislative Adjournment—A Court of Impeachment to be Formed.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 13.—It is regarded as nearly certain that the Legislature will adjourn *sine die* on Tuesday afternoon. The Senate will meet this afternoon for a session as a court of impeachment, and adjourn till Monday. On re-assembling on that day they will serve articles of impeachment upon Judge Barnard and adjourn, to re-assemble at Saratoga or at New York city.

BREAK IN CANAL.

The break in the canal at Big Nose is more serious than at first reported. Three hundred feet, of twelve feet average depth, were carried away. Six hundred men and three hundred teams are at work, and it is expected that the break will be repaired by the 20th inst. A break occurred last night on a sixteen mile level, carrying away fifty feet by twenty in depth, near Connor's bridge.

COURT OF IMPEACHMENT ORGANIZED.

The Senate and Judges of the Court of Appeals organized as a court of impeachment for the trial of Judge Barnard, and adopted measures to procure the attendance of the accused, and adjourned till the 22d.

CINCINNATI.

Protestant Episcopal Convention—Public Building Site.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—The Protestant Episcopal Convention of the diocese of Ohio will meet here on Wednesday next. About 500 delegates are expected.

Government architect Mullett was here to-day, in consultation with the commission to select ground for a public building. No consultation will be held to-morrow. A choice of grounds will probably not be made this week. It is thought by persons well advised that the Government will allow half a million, but not more, for the grounds.

Tennessee Republican Convention.

NASHVILLE, May 13.—The Republican State Convention meets in this city next Wednesday. It will nominate a candidate for Governor, appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and take steps to put a Presidential electoral ticket in the field. The prominent aspirants for the gubernatorial nomination are Horace Maynard, Thos. A. Caldwell and A. A. Freeman.

FOREIGN.

The Treaty of Washington in Parliament.

CUBAN STUDENTS RELEASED.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE "STANDARD" RAMPANT.

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ALABAMA CLAIMS CORRESPONDENCE.

The President transmitted to the Senate the correspondence between the United States Secretary of State and the Minister of Washington, accompanied with a brief message. The envelope bore the word "confidential." A short time after the reception of the documents, and while the Senate was in executive session, when they were read. It appears that the design of the President was to ascertain the views of the Senate, as to a new article to be added to the stipulations of the treaty, withdrawing from the American statement of the case, with a provision which is in substance that whenever England or the United States shall be at war, and the other a neutral power, the neutral will make no complaints for any indirect, remote or consequential injuries or losses resulting from a failure to observe its neutral duties. As it is known that Great Britain will agree to the proposed new article, and that both Governments are anxious to save the treaty by this means, it was thought proper to place the Senate in possession of all the facts, in order that it might, if necessary, give its full advice, might pursue the negotiations so as to secure a consummation of the treaty in a manner satisfactory to the two Governments.

There was a full reading of the correspondence documents, involving the merits of the question. A motion was made to remove the injunction of secrecy, but this failed, and the message and documents were then ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. There is scarcely a question that the Senate will advise the acceptance of the additional article to the treaty.

NATIONAL CONVENTION ANTICIPATIONS.

A falling barometer, southerly to easterly winds, and increased cloudiness for Tuesday from the western gulf to the lakes, with threatening weather and probably areas of rain from the Missouri Valley to the upper lakes; a falling barometer, clearing and pleasant weather and westerly to northerly winds from Florida north-eastward over the middle and New England States, the latter shifting easterly and southerly over the lower lakes. The area of low barometer is apparently advancing eastward towards the north-west. Dangerous winds are not anticipated, except possibly for Lakes Superior and Michigan on Tuesday.

JURISDICTION OF COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Committee of Conference on the deficiency appropriation bill have agreed to recommend the adoption of the House substitute for the so-called Morrill amendment, relating to the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, with some additional regulations for the protection of the Treasury in the payment of money authorized to be paid for cotton seized since the close of the war.

ACTS APPROVED.

The President approved the act authorizing the Commissioner of Claims to appoint special Commissioners to take testimony, and for other purposes; also the act to carry out certain provisions of the Cherokee treaty of 1866, and for the relief of settlers on Cherokee lands.

SATURDAY'S CONFERENCE.

The conference at the Executive Mansion on Saturday night was between the President and about a dozen Republican Senators, not with Cabinet officers as has been incorrectly stated.

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF MONTANA.

The President has sent to the Senate the following nomination: Merritt C. Page, Attorney General of Montana Territory.

COLLECTOR AT NEW ORLEANS.

Casey's successor as collector of customs in New Orleans will not be appointed for several days.

MICHIGAN.

The Riots in Houghton County

DETROIT, May 13.—The *Free Press* will publish to-morrow the following dispatches, showing the gravity of the situation at the Calumet and Hecla copper mines in Houghton county, on Lake Superior:

Houghton, May 13, 1872.—Governor Baldwin: The situation is alarming; will want more than one company; please use all possible despatch.

[Signed] BARTHOLOMEW SHEA, Sheriff.

Houghton, May 13, 1872.—Gov. Baldwin: The rioters have rescued prisoners from me, and have driven the same from my men; want troops very badly; we are overpowered.

[Signed.] BARTHOLOMEW SHEA, Sheriff.

The company of one hundred regulars, under command of Major Kneeland, Inches, that left Detroit on Sunday morning on the steamer Atlantic, were detained upwards of twenty-four hours by the steamer's becoming aground near Elk Island, on the St. Clair river. The Atlantic got off and departed on her voyage at nine o'clock this morning. Should the disorder increase, a company of State troops will de sent to the scene of the difficulty.

ALBANY.

Legislative Adjournment—A Court of Impeachment to be Formed.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 13.—It is regarded as nearly certain that the Legislature will adjourn *sine die* on Tuesday afternoon. The Senate will meet this afternoon for a session as a court of impeachment, and adjourn till Monday. On re-assembling on that day they will serve articles of impeachment upon Judge Barnard and adjourn, to re-assemble at Saratoga or at New York city.

BREAK IN CANAL.

The break in the canal at Big Nose is more serious than at first reported. Three hundred feet, of twelve feet average depth, were carried away. Six hundred men and three hundred teams are at work, and it is expected that the break will be repaired by the 20th inst. A break occurred last night on a sixteen mile level, carrying away fifty feet by twenty in depth, near Connor's bridge.

COURT OF IMPEACHMENT ORGANIZED.

The Senate and Judges of the Court of Appeals organized as a court of impeachment for the trial of Judge Barnard, and adopted measures to procure the attendance of the accused, and adjourned till the 22d.

CINCINNATI.

Protestant Episcopal Convention—Public Building Site.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—The Protestant Episcopal Convention of the diocese of Ohio will meet here on Wednesday next. About 500 delegates are expected.

Government architect Mullett was here to-day, in consultation with the commission to select ground for a public building. No consultation will be held to-morrow. A choice of grounds will probably not be made this week. It is thought by persons well advised that the Government will allow half a million, but not more, for the grounds.

Tennessee Republican Convention.

NASHVILLE, May 13.—The Republican State Convention meets in this city next Wednesday. It will nominate a candidate for Governor, appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and take steps to put a Presidential electoral ticket in the field. The prominent aspirants for the gubernatorial nomination are Horace Maynard, Thos. A. Caldwell and A. A. Freeman.

FOREIGN.

The Treaty of Washington in Parliament.

CUBAN STUDENTS RELEASED.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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T. P. HOUSTON.....N. P. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Proprietors.

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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1872.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. W. H. SELLERS, Chester;
LIEN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. McALISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
WM. A. ANEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

BONDS at Frankfort 95⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113⅞@113¾.

IT IS now thought at Washington, that Congress will adjourn before the tariff bill is agreed on and passed.

GREELEY now finds some comfort and reason for hope, in the fact that he is severely criticised by some of the delegates to the National Woman Suffrage Convention.

THE Mercantile Library of New York City was opened on last Sunday from one to nine o'clock, P. M. The Sunday movement is evidently growing, since Beecher spoke so warmly in its favor.

THERE are more iron buildings now going up and under contract in Pittsburgh than in any other city of the world. Iron is almost exclusively used for building purposes, so far as business houses are concerned, hereabouts, as its durability has been most successfully demonstrated, and its beauty surpasses marble or stone.

THE Democratic press of Pennsylvania all go one eye on Horace Greeley, but are praying that a straight-out ticket will be given them. Whether their hopes will be gratified depends altogether on what Belmont and a few other leading fellows of the party are going to do about it. The general belief is that Horace is now being greased for the July swallow by the trimmers of the party. How he will go down the diseased old throat of Democracy remains to be seen; but will he not sicken the stomach?

THE *World* as an excuse for opposing the Liberal ticket says: "If our party seems inclined to give Greeley the cold shoulder, Grant's nomination is certain; and no Republican candidate would make so weak a stand against the ticket of the Democratic opposition." Whether Democracy inclines towards Greeley, or gives him the "cold shoulder," it matters not, as Grant will be the Republican nominee in spite of all such flimsy opposition, and will be elected too. The trouble is, the *World* knows that, and trembles accordingly.

THE following bait has been thrown out by Miss Susan B. Anthony, at the meeting of the Suffrage Association in New York:

"*Resolved*, That we the woman suffragists of the country will work and vote with the great national party that shall acknowledge the political equality of women."

They would be an ungrateful set if they didn't, we would say. But which "great national party" is going to seize the bait? It is too late for the Liberals, for their platform is already erected, and therefore it is that the suffragists are opposing Greeley.

THE bill giving to Pennsylvania another member of Congress has passed the House by a large majority, making our delegation number 27. This will require a re-districting of the State, unless Governor Geary concludes to sign the appertionment bill as it passed the Legislature, in which event we should elect one Congressman at large. The Governor has signified his intention to postpone signing the apportionment bill until after the next election, if then, this being the case, the passage of the pending bill in Congress will give us three Congressmen at large to elect at the ensuing election. In this last case, we respectfully insist that Allegheny county should have this third nominee, and as it will devolve upon the State Committee to decide who he shall be, we trust they will see the policy of the suggestion. Under the apportionment bill, as it passed, we were allowed an additional member, and it would only be fair to grant this to our county, if Pennsylvania is to gain another member.

THE CANVASS is actively going forward among the local politicians and their friends, and may be said to be quite animated, although, so far as we have been able to see, there is no bitterness or bad feeling among the various aspirants to office. Generally speaking, the candidates for nomination before the Republican conventions are unexceptionable men, and we shall have no hesitation in supporting the successful ones with our whole heart. But it would be idle to assert that there is not much difference in the capacity and strength of the contestants, and it will be well for the conventions to look to these points in the selections to be made. Some of our districts are close, and will require our best and strongest men to win. We do not attempt to dictate who the candidates should be, for we do not ourselves know, but we urge upon our delegates to endeavor to place such men in nomination as shall command every Republican vote, and unite the party as far as possible on the other issues of the campaign.

THE *Post* is in a stew. It does not know what to do. To-day it trims its sails for a storm, and to-morrow it will appear to find no indications of trouble on the political sea on which the frail boat of Democracy is now floating. The dilemma is a sad one, and we deeply sympathize with our good friend and neighbor, and would reach out our good right arm to assist it, if possible. It is easy to discover from whence comes all our sweet contemporary's discomfiture. Greeley, that old ogre that has in the past given the Democrats so much trouble and concern, is again at mischief, but this time in a meek and mild-mannered way. He is smiling sweetly over the Democratic kitchen, and asking in his blandest way to be taken into the parlor, but the *Post* and other old-style house-keepers fear that his boots will stain the carpets and his hat soil the wall-paper. The perplexing trouble with these servants of the family is that their masters may bid him welcome and instal him in high place, and then what will the poor men and maidens do, for impoliteness now might bring punishment hereafter. So the *Post* simpers and goes through a spasm of genuflection before the evil genius who has invaded the Democratic premises, this minute, and the next turns about and makes wry and ugly faces at him. Now, for the sake of peace in the family, we urge our good neighbor to attend to minor odds and ends in the kitchen before it commences to dust about in the parlor. It is important to know who is going to be the master of the house before it exhibits any particular degree of good or bad temper.

AN interesting case of conspiracy is about to find its way into our courts for settlement. It is the old question of labor vs. capital or *vice versa*. It seems that the journeymen shoemakers of the city have inaugurated a strike for higher wages, and in order to force their employers into acceding to their claims have formed a union and struck. One of the manufacturers, believing that such a union is nothing less than a conspiracy, brings suit against the ringleaders, a score or more in number, who have been held to answer on the charge of unlawfully combining. Labor, like all things else in the market, is worth only what it may bring, but it is worth all that it will bring. Trades unions are good in their way, so long as those banded together do not attempt to tyrannize over either employers or fellow employees. In union there is strength always, and if the trade societies are conducted only in such manner as to inure to the protection, independence and self-reliance of the working classes, in their efforts to obtain a livelihood, they are so far unobjectionable. If, however, they are used to dictate exorbitant terms to employers, or to seriously discommode trade or bring ruin to others for no just cause or reason, then they lose their beneficial character and forfeit public respect and encouragement. Should an era of mutual consideration ever dawn on society, there would be much less trouble existing between labor and capital. The fair-minded employer should never forget that the laborer is worthy of his hire, but be zealously prompt to pay living wages commensurate with the character of the work done for him. On the other hand the laborer should discover the true valuation of his services and seek to extort no more from those whose interests are, or should be so regarded, mutual. If employers and laborers would meet in social council and reason more together, there would be a less number of strikes to cripple all branches of trade, and to entail so much suffering and hardships on those engaged in them.

THE XXVIth SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Elsewhere is printed a communication on the situation of affairs in the above district. Desiring that all sides should have a fair hearing, we most cheerfully give it place in these columns. No doubt the writer endeavors to be thoroughly honest in all he writes, but not more so than we have been in what has been published in the GAZETTE, bearing on the controversy. Personally, no objection has been urged against Mr. Rutan as a citizen, but we cannot bring ourself to the belief that, as a candidate, he is the strongest that can be presented to save Beaver from the Democracy. The election of a Senator from that District, which is by no means just now a sure one to the Republicans, is more pregnant with importance than what may seem at first blush. The political complexion of the next Senate depends upon it, and we should be false to the general Republican interests should we take no notice of the fact, and stand idly by without sounding a single word of warning to our good neighbors in that section. No one doubts Mr. Rutan's ability; it is his personal popularity and ability to make a successful run, that we have doubted. A whole district should not be handed over foot-bound and hand-tied to the Democrats, neither should the political color of the State Senate be changed, in order to gratify any one man's ambition. If we could conscientiously entertain the idea that, under the present somewhat confused condition of affairs in the Republican household at Beaver, Mr. Rutan is the man to bring order, unity and success to the party, we should unhesitatingly award him a hearty and cordial support. Many believe with us that Mr. Dravo's nomination wou'd accomplish that much. If so, he should be placed in the field; if not, then he too should be laid aside and some candidate selected who will give at least fair promise and hope that he has the elements about him to accomplish the desired end. Let the district only be saved to the party, and we shall be satisfied, and for such purpose it is the duty of all good Republicans to work, despite personal prejudices or clannish jealousies.

Our worthy old subscriber is quite mistaken when he associates the GAZETTE with the charge of lending support to a "band of bolters in Beaver county." We have done no such thing, and even had the disposition to do so been entertained, the opportunity has not been afforded. As we have it in our political vocabulary, bolting from a party means a desertion from its ranks after a regular nomination is made by the expressed will of the majority of its voters. Mr. Rutan is no more a candidate of the Republican party to-day for the office than Mr. Dravo. Both are in the field for the nomination, and as citizens both have the right to ask for it. We owe no allegiance thus far to the political friends of either the one or the other. If either shall be fairly nominated then it will become our duty as a Republican paper to stand by him as the regular nominee of the only power that should make candidates—the voters of the party. The latter should be allowed the privilege of making their own selections and then they cannot "bolt" from their own work. It is, in this view, rather inconsistent for our correspondent to emphasize, in advance of the nomination, the assertion that "*no man* put forward by that *faction of the party* can be elected in Beaver." That sounds "boltish" enough.

Our correspondent errs when he says that we asserted that Dr. Shurlock lost six hundred votes in Beaver county. We did say that the assurance was given us that there were that number of votes in the district which would not fall to Rutan, which would secure his defeat. It is for the Republicans to decide upon the worth of the probability. As to the political record of Mr. Dravo, on that score he is amply able to take care of himself, and we leave him to do so among his people. He is for Grant heart and soul, and frowns as wicked as any on the "Liberal" digression and Greeley movement; and that much of a declaration, heard from his own mouth, seems to assure us of his loyalty to the principles of the Republican party.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

For some days past rumors have come from over the sea that peaceful negotiations had been discontinued between England and the United States, on the subject of the "Alabama matters." These rumors have been denied as often as made, and the denials have come from sources entitled to as much credence as those from which the statements originated. Whether true or false, time alone will tell, and it might not be uninteresting to reflect, for a few moments, on the aspect affairs will present, and the probabilities likely to result, in case our government and England "exhaust the resources of statesmanship" in the effort to amicably adjust the differences, which appear to be so great an obstacle in the path of a final and friendly settlement of their national relations. We do not agree with some of our contemporaries, that a grave mistake was made when our government set up a claim to consequential or indirect damages; on the contrary, we find the position taken by the attorneys for the United States in the presentation of our case, approved by the highest talent in the land, and endorsed by all the leading writers on international law. Vattel distinctly enunciates the validity of such a claim, but affirms the difficulty of sustaining it by adequate proof. In this country the position taken is assented to by almost all the leading lawyers, and among them we shall only refer to such prominent names as Cushing, Evarts, Bancroft Davis, Charles Sumner and General Schenck.

"Indirect" damage is no new thing suddenly originated and sprung upon the unreflecting world. It is as old as the common law, and recognized, if we mistake not, by almost all statute law. If a mill-race overflows through negligence of its owner, and floods a neighboring plantation, rooting up the crops and drowning the cattle, the owner of the race is liable, not only for the value of the crop and the cattle, but for the labor and lost time which his carelessness enforces upon his neighbors. If a railroad employee carelessly causes the loss of a limb, damages can be collected for the actual injury inflicted, and also for the lost time of the sufferer.

The principle is, therefore, clearly laid down in the books, and England's objection to it is a mere pretext, a subterfuge to annul the Washington Treaty, in the adjustment of which, she has been already outwitted by our representatives on the Joint High Commission. More than this, why should she object, if she desires to be honest, and deal justly with the United States? The matters in dispute are right, and can be proven so, or, they are wrong and England can make them so appear. Then again, the difficulty of establishing the actual money value for the indirect loss occasioned us by the bad faith of our cousins across the water, might have restrained the opposition of the English government. That which is more important at this time is the probable effect of England's withdrawal from the arbitration. Many think this will cause an open rupture between the two contending nations; but there appears to us to be no grounds for such a fear. The case of the United States is now before the Geneva Board. Judgment will be given on this, whether England withdraws or not. The question of the settlement of this judgment will come up only after it has been rendered.

It may be that the arbitrators will decide against our claim for indirect damages, and their decision may be favorable in other ways to the English view. In case judgment shall be given for indirect claims, the payment of the latter may not be insisted on. This would be magnanimous on the part of the United States; while it would not contravene the final settlement of the question of claims of this nature. It is vastly of more importance that this international law shall be settled for all time, than the mere collection of our claims under it can be. Therefore, this portion of our case should not be withdrawn, but should go before the Board along with the rest. After the final adjudication of the entire matters in dispute by the Geneva Commission, will come the final closing up of the difficulty between England and the United States. We have great faith in the wisdom and discretion of those charged with the conduct of both nations, and we have no fears but an amicable settlement will be agreed upon. The controversy has thus far been conducted with great wisdom, and there are no rankling sores to break out afresh. There will be no war, at least we so trust.

RUTAN VS. DRAVO.

BEAVER CO., PA., May 11th, 1872.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—I have been for more than fifty years—what has been fashionable for many to repudiate—a "politician"—taking a deep interest in political questions between the two great parties, but never once a candidate or applicant for office. I have been a regular reader of your paper for more than forty years and a warm approver of its steady support of the nominees, the rules, usages and measures of the Republican party, and of its opposition to and denunciation of "Bolters" from it; and I have been of late with many other Republican friends of the paper much surprised at its late earnest support of the band of bolters in Beaver county. In an editorial of this mornings paper you appear to ask some Republican to reply to your opposition to Mr. Rutan as a candidate to the Senate.

To give a history of this *opposition* party in Beaver county would take up too much space. It begun with the proposed starting of the Beaver *Radical*; it took stronger form and shape at the defeat of W. W. Irwin for State Treasurer; since when it has been a fight on that side of personal hate and revenge.

This much is known by at least some of your staff of officers. Why you oppose Senator Rutan, whom you speak so highly of in this morning's editorial both as a man and a legislator, and so earnestly press against him the nomination of Mr. J. F. Dravo, is unaccountable to many of your friends here, and is calculated to work only injury to the cause you do so ably support.

Two years ago Mr. Dravo canvassed your county—though a citizen of Beaver—against the regular Republican ticket, and expressed the hope and wish that Mr. Hopkins, the Democratic candidate for Congress and the Democratic ticket would be elected, prefering that ticket to the regular Republican ticket.

He voted in Beaver that year—as is generally believed—for a part of the Democratic ticket; and last year, he himself has avowed, that he voted for several of the candidates of the Democratic party; and it is generally believed, that he voted for two of their candidates for the Legislature, when it was so important to our party to prevent Democrats getting into the Legislature; and voted at the same time for other Democrats. His prominent supporters *now* in this county are opposed to Grant for President and in favor of the "liberal" ticket; and he is said to have spoken in New Brighton, on Friday night very strongly against the nomination of General Hartranft for Governor. In view of these facts, the course of the GAZETTE in supporting Mr. Dravo is very remarkable, particularly against Senator Rutan, who has been a uniform and consistent Republican, who has served three years in the State Senate with great credit and honor to himself, and with the hearty approval of his constituents; of all the Senators representing the district of which Beaver county was part for the last forty odd years, none has entered more earnestly and faithfully to serve the people of the district and State, than has Mr. Rutan. I say this boldly for I have known them all. Mr. Rutan is approved of by a very large body of the Republican party of the county and district, and will be nominated in this county if am *there* by a very large majority of the votes of the party. I am as sure that *no man put forward by that faction* of the party can be nominated or elected in Beaver county.

You say that he (Mr. Rutan) cannot be elected because Dr. Shurlock lost six hundred votes in this county, all of whom will vote against Rutan.

Shurlock did not lose over two hundred and fifty votes—as we count here—and about one half of whom will vote now the whole Republican ticket and the other half will vote for *any* ticket to defeat the Republican party.

The great disadvantage our party labored under last year in this county, was that we were deceived by those whom Mr. J. F. Dravo was acting with; we were led to believe that the nominations throughout the county were so fair and the majorities so large that they would make no opposition but would support the ticket. There was no opposition *openly* made, and we were surprised at their going over bodily to the old enemy, while the Democrats knowing the plans and purposes of the bolters, made most extraordinary effort, and polled their whole, or very nearly their greatest vote, while the Republican vote, for various reasons, fell *short* more than six hundred. The result was that our usual majority of seven to nine hundred votes was reduced to four hundred, and part of our ticket defeated. Our full vote, such as *will* be polled *this* year, would have secured the election of Dr. Shurlock, and if Mr. Rutan shall be nominated, of which I have no doubt, he will carry the county by not less than six hundred, in spite of Mr. Dravo and those now pressing him to defeat our ticket. He will carry the district if any man could, or if any man in the district does.

Now, in view of Mr. Dravo's course as a party man—a Republican—is it likely that he could be elected, even if nominated, if Mr. Rutan cannot be?

I am most confident that Mr. Dravo, or any other man, put forward by those prominent in putting Mr. Dravo against Mr. Rutan, can be neither nominated or elected by the Beaver county Republicans.

Now I think that I am the *leading* Republican of New Brighton, and the county generally; *know* the character and *strength* of those with Mr. Dravo, and the party supporting Mr. Rutan *better* than you can possibly do, occupied as you are in Pittsburgh in discharge of your duties as editors of so important a newspaper as the GAZETTE. We deprecate and much regret to see you giving the weight of your influential paper against us, and in favor of those—Mr. D. and his special friends—whom you so ably and justly have heretofore opposed and condemned.

The Republican party in this county nominate their candidates, you know, by ballot. No man, or convention of men, call them by what name you will, can decide for the people in this case. You can aid the true men of the party in this very important *year* to the *party*, or by continuing to support the Dravo-Irwin party, may aid much in its defeat.

I beg of you earnestly, as a Republican, that you will not give ear only to the representations of the men who, to defeat the party, are slandering Mr. Rutan and others or our friends, but look more to those who are contending only for the success of the Republican party, State and National, who justly claim to be fully as natural and disinterested Republican party men as you are, or any other elsewhere. S.

TEXT BOOKS IN SCHOOLS.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—I perceive that the public are at last realizing the truth that our Common School system has drifted into an overwhelming jobbery, which is becoming a burden disgusting and intolerable to all friends of universal education. I defy any body to prove, that in a given number of years a better scholar is now produced, than by the same length of tuition fifty years ago, notwithstanding all the machinery of school books of the latest patterns; of teachers with certificates from the most profound superintendents: of school houses with the grandest architectural proportions, and furnished with every appliance that the wit of enthusiastic educators can devise; and of that grand capstone of the system, the city, county, and State superintendency, to round off the education of each youth and small boy.

While acknowledging the obligation that all children shall be educated, and desiring nothing more ardently than to see a time of universal intelligence in our country, yet the fact cannot be disguised that a headlong and unreasoning extravagance has seized the reins, and is fast driving the State's benevolent and useful system to perdition.

Not to dwell at present upon any other abuse, let us for a moment consider the question of text books. The Legislature made some little movement in the direction of abating an insupportable nuisance, by enacting that no book shall be changed oftener than once in three years, instead of every year, at the discretion of directors. This is something gained, but in spite of it the fight on some one book or more will recur every year, in each school district throughout the State, occasioning a constant uncertainty among the parents of pupils in regard to expenditures for new books; and a system of cajolery, if not bribery, which is practised on school directors by book agents, highly pernicious to morals.

The best educators now admit that a moderately good text book is more useful to the pupil as well as more satisfactory to the teacher, if adhered to during an entire course of instruction, than the very best, that can be had, if frequently changed; while it has the further advantage of saving much money and annoyance to the public. Let us then avail ourselves of this knowledge and make the schools better by radically changing the text book system. And while considering this, it will be well to bear in mind that the legion of book publishers have everything copyrighted, so that they can charge what they please, and thereby pocket enormous gains for their compilations.

I now propose that the Legislature pass an act requiring the Governor to appoint and convene at Harrisburg, once in every ten years, a commission of five intelligent citizens, who have the intellectual improvement of the whole people at heart, and whose duty it shall be when so convened to decide upon a series of school books, for use *throughout the entire Commonwealth*, during the ensuing ten years. And, in order to effectually shut out every undue influence, as well as to bring the cost of the books down to a moderate standard of profit to publishers, they shall in no case select a copyrighted work.

No injury to the usefulness of schools could result from the adoption of this last proposition, as there are now plenty of books whose copyrights have expired, and have gone out of use simply because the publishers had the shrewdness to get up other copyrighted compilations and to force them into the schools, so that profits might never decrease—a plan which will be followed just so long as the present law shall remain in force.

A vigorous effort of the people will carry a law through the Legislature at its next session, engrafting upon our school system these greatly needed changes; and thus wipe out a source of unnecessary expense, of injury to education, and of corruption.

SCHOOL DIRECTOR.

Allegheny City.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—Theodore Tilton in the last number of the *Golden Age* says that he shouted himself hoarse at the result of the Cincinnati Convention, and that his face has not been flushed with such glowing joy since the fall of Richmond. We are sorry for the hoarseness and glad for the joy. We wonder, however, whether T. T. reflected when he was penning this instructing paragraph that it was Grant whom he is attempting to write down, who compelled the surrender of Richmond, and that Greeley, whom he is attempting to write up, wanted, at the beginning of the rebellion to let the "erring sisters" go in peace, and afterward sought to patch up a dishonorable settlement of the "unpleasantness," thus rendering the fall of that devoted city impossible. Some editors and politicians must either have short memories, or else they take it for granted that those who make Presidents—the independent voters of the country—are afflicted with the malady. But you cannot catch an honest man with chaff. The reflecting voters of this Republic will contrast Grant and Greeley in all the acts and characteristics of each; they will weigh carefully every element of morality that goes to make up the men; they will measure every trait in each, whether of consistency, of energy, or of a determination to reach a given mark; they will judge them by the men by whom they are surrounded; by the religion which they profess; by the baleful isms which they have advocated or condemned; by "what they know about war," or about the "piping times of peace;" by the amount of good common sense possessed by each, and by the respective capacity of each. L.

The Metal Famine.

The famine in iron, now so severely felt, is being supplemented by one in copper, while it was preceded by an extraordinary advance in the price of tin, which latter was the first article to feel the change. The price of tin has, within a few months, from £85 to £135 per ton, but has since gone up to £158, with a still upward tendency. Within the past year iron has risen from 47s to 90s sterling for Middlesborough, while the Scotch special brands rose from 60s to 120s per ton, and all other classes in proportion. Copper has only lately begun to show the effects of a demand in excess of supply. The principal supply of this article is from the west coast of South America. Here it has always been noted that miners work more the lower the wages and less the high. The long continued low prices having at length tired out many of the capitalists engaged in the mines, the production has fallen off in the case of Chili from 60,000 tons in 1869, to 45,500 in 1871, at the same time that the stock, which was 30,000 tons early in 1871, is now but 12,000 tons. Thus the civilized world finds itself face to face with a copper famine. We are buying largely in England, in spite of the duty of £22 per ton, and the price in New York has gone up from 21 to 40 cents per pound, say from £75 without duty to £146 per ton with duty. The fact that the miners of Lake Superior are reported as largely emigrating to the gold and silver regions of the west lends intensity to the scarcity also.

Pictures.

In the morning of life we paint, with the brush of fancy, our beautiful idea of the future lying out before us. A picture of cloudless skies and brilliant sunshine; of flower-strewn paths and tropic bloom. A picture where joy, and love, and friendship, and fame, stand, holding out their beautiful offerings, and we the centre figure of the whole. But how different the pictures painted each day of life by the brush of the pitiless real! Not one picture, but many, for the scenes are ever shifting. The skies are clouded, and the sunshine faded. The flowers are withered, and hide the thorns no longer. Sorrow steps in where joy had stood; hate takes the place of love; friendship, that we had painted with a beautiful face, takes on the hideous look of treachery. At the evening of life we gaze at the pictures in the gallery of memory, and comparing the one sthat fancy painted with those stamped upon our hearts by the stern realities of life, we wonder where fancy got its beautiful false colorings.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1867.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

REINHOLD SIEDLE,

JEWELER,
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE.)
DEALER IN
Diamonds,
Fine Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
French Clocks, and
English Cutlery.
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. WECKESSER, C. SCHIENLE. C. SONNENFROTH, H. BECKER.

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WECKESSER, SCHIENLE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.
No. 127 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

DO YOU WANT

To save bed room, buy one of
M'Donough's Bed Lounges
It makes a good Lounge and good Bed. Call and see it.

T. B. Young & Co.,

21 SMITHFIELD STREET.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
100 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands,
with a full assortment of saddlers and Shoemakers' stock.

REIHLE BROS.,

PHILADELPHIA.
92 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.
Makers of the celebrated Shock House Scale for Farmers; Wrot. Iron Lever R. R. Track Scale; Compound Parallel Cruse Beam; Heavy Rolling Mill Scale; Testing Machines of any capacity, of remarkable accuracy All work warranted.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRESS GOODS,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

SILKS! SILKS!

Japanese Silks—all colors and qualities.
Black Silks of the celebrated Lyons make.

JAPANESE STRIPES,
Japanese Plaids,
Black Alpacas,
A LARGE STOCK, VERY CHEAP.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
BLACK HERNANI.

CASSIMERES

FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
AT
HORNE & CO.'S,
RETAIL
Gentlemen's Goods
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

Gossamer, Gauze and Lisle Thread Shirts—long and short sleeves.
Fine Angola Flannel Shirts and Drawers.
Anglo-India Cashmere Shirts and Drawers.
Silk Shirts and Drawers—all grades.
Linen and Joan Drawers.
The Star Shirt, open back and front.
Fancy Percale, Cheviot and Dover Cloth Shirts.
An elegant assortment of Neck Wear. New Spring and Summer Styles just out.

Plain, Hem and Hemstitched
HANDKERCHIEFS.
HALF HOSE.
Real and Imitation Balbriggan, Fancy and Plain Lisle and British at bargain prices.
Latest styles Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Dent and Alexandre Kids, Lisle and Silk Driving and Promenade Gloves.
Umbrellas, Suspenders, R. R. Bags, &c.
ALL AT
Very Lowest Prices.
Open on Saturday Evening till 8 o'clock.
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take great pleasure in informing the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have just opened a very large and well selected stock of Spring Goods. These Goods were selected with great care, and are of the very latest style. Our stock of

BLACK SILKS
Japanese Silks,
ALPACAS,
DOLLY VARDENS
IN CHOICE STYLES,
MOHAIRS
AT OLD PRICES.
Shawls and Scarfs,
LINENS, TOWELS,
Prints, Cassimeres,

And in fact a Complete Assortment of Housekeeping Goods and Dress Goods, new and fresh, are large and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. of Market St. and Fourth Ave.

Remember, we have removed from 21 Fifth avenue to the large Dry Goods House, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, where we will be pleased to see our friends.

ANDERSON

SASH

BALANCE.

Builders' and Contractors' attention is called to this Improved Sash Balance. It is more desirable and less expensive than the old style of cord and weights. It will not get out of order, and can be attached to any window-frame. Call and examine the invention at the

PITTSBURGH OFFICE,
70 SMITHFIELD STREET
J. S. BELL,
AGENT.
C. C. BOYLE.....JAS. RICHEY, Jr.

C. C. BOYLE & Co.,

Lumber Dealers,
Allegheny City, near Suspension Bridge
Planed and Sawed Shingles, Patent Siding Flooring, and all kinds of Dry Lumber now on hand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLINERY GOODS

In all the Latest Novelties,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Hats and Bonnets,

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.

RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,

Lace Goods, Embroideries,
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

WHITE GOODS.

DOLLY VARDEN
Skirts and Bustles,
Hair Rolls, Switches and Chignons,
Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny.

HERNANIS,

LADIES' SUITS,
HERNANIS,
LADIES' SUITS,
HERNANIS,
LADIES' SUITS,
HERNANIS,
LADIES' SUITS,
HERNANIS,
LADIES' SUITS,

Mammoth Stock

OF
BOTH THESE.
Unheard Of Prices,
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

New Establishment.

Marbleized Slate Mantles,
FURNACES,
RANGES, GRATES.

Having fitted on the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Churches, School Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,

which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.
I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.

COOKING RANGES
Of the most popular and desirable patterns.

Old's Utility Fire Grate,

The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the finest soft coal, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.

The New Cone Furnace,

which has a large amount of radiating surface, and for simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. The BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.
We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

JAMES OLD,
No. 193 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW GOODS.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. of Market St. and Fourth Ave.

Remember, we have removed from 21 Fifth avenue to the large Dry Goods House, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, where we will be pleased to see our friends.

Macrum & Carlisle,

NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE,
Have just opened New and Elegant Styles
OF
Gimps, Fringes, Buttons,
Ribbons, Scarfs, Ties, Bows,
New styles Veils, Collars and Setts,
1,000 Pieces of Hamburgs, best makes,
Made Up Muslin Undergarments,
Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas,
Men's, Childrens' and Ladies' Underwear
Parasols, Fans, Hair Goods,
Fancy Articles and Notions.
Every Article at Lowest Possible Prices.

Wall Paper, 1872.

A full assortment of the usual styles of PAPER HANGINGS.
Various designs for Panels in Illuminations in Fine Colors, strictly artistic, and highly decorative for town and suburban houses.

W. P. MARSHALL,
191 Liberty Street.

J. Weaver & Co.,

ADVERTISING AGENTS,
Mellon's New Iron Front Building,
(Opposite New City Hall.)
116 SMITHFIELD STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIALTIES

FOR
Saturday and Monday
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

12 YARDS FOR $1.00.
DOLLY VARDEN PRINTS,
A LARGE LOT, BEST QUALITY.

AT 37½ CENTS.
Japanese Silks.
AT 44 CENTS.
Japanese Silks.
AT 50 CENTS.
Japanese Silks.
AT 62½ CENTS.
Japanese Silks.
AT 15 CENTS.
Japanese Cloths.
AT 18½ CENTS.
Japanese Cloths.
AT 25 CENTS.
Japanese Cloths.

Will open on Monday a large lot of DOLLY VARDEN CHINTZE at 25c., former price 75c., beautiful styles, at

WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS,
OFFER
Best Stock in the City
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE,
Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE WOOD STREET.
Buyers are Invited to Call.

BAILEY & C°

Chestnut & 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Jewelers and Silversmiths.
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
PLATED WARE.
Quality Guaranteed.
Goods sent by Express on approval.

STEAM HEATING.

CRAIG BROTHERS,
129 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh,
Are prepared to contract for heating with their unrivalled apparatus, public or private buildings by indirect or direct radiation.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Gold's Pat. Cast Iron Radiator.
Would refer to the following buildings heated by us:
Pittsburgh Opera House,
Library Hall Buildings,
Semple's Dry Good House,
Allegheny County Court House.
Second Ward School Building.
With Numerous Private Buildings.

BAGS.

Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2 1-2, and 3 bushels.
We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

Akron Sewer Pipe Co.

OFFICE, WAREHOUSE AND YARD:
Cor. Penn Ave. and Tenth St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA., AND
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny City, Pa.,
Manufacture Highly Vitrified
WATER AND SEWER PIPE,
both Ring and Socket, from 1 to 24 inch caliber, with Elbows, Branches, Curves, Slants and Traps for each size. Also

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

78 Fourth Avenue,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

LOCAL SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE DRAWN ON

JAY COOKE, McCULLOUGH & CO., LONDON.

Letters of Credit for Travelers issued, available throughout Europe.

Passports obtained.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

Collections made.

Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,

and PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 13, 1872.

Local finances, with the opening of the week, show but little change. The moneyed men of our city, appear to be able to meet most of the calls made upon them for loans, and so far as the future can be discounted, the partial stringency is over, and money now on, until the wane of the summer solstice, promises to rule plenty, and at low rates. We hear of eastern parties placing large blocks of money in the hands of some of our private bankers; if this continues, our own capitalists may within a short time, find it difficult to get profitable employment for all their funds. There is also considerable money seeking investments in good mortgages; this kind of security, is becoming every day more and more popular with money lenders, and therefore the demand has grown to be larger than the supply.

The trouble in regard to the Geneva Convention stiffened up the Gold and Exchange markets, with the result of an unsettling in the foreign trade department; how this matter is to be settled, is a question hidden in the womb of time, that our greatest financiers appear to be at a loss how to manipulate, or even to forsee what trouble it is going to bring forth. In the meantime, the specie drain is rising, and the future of gold is becoming into prominence. Heavy shipments to Europe during the next ninety days seem to be a settled fact, aside from any diplomatic developements.

The Eastern money markets show but little but variation from week to week reports. The Boston *Post*, of Saturday, says: The money market is considered easier for first-class borrowers than it was at this time last week. In second grade loans or collaterals, rates remain nearly the same as on Friday last. We quote call loans on Governments in moderate demand to-day at 7 per cent. Strictly choice Boston business paper may be quoted about the same figure, although some very good double signatures pass at 7½@8. The ruling rates for money on Al mortgages are 7@8 per cent., for city and suburban property.

In mining shares, Shuniah (silver) was quite steady at 86@8⅝; Quincy (copper) went up to 58, a gain of $4 since yesterday morning; Allouez advanced to 11⅝; Calumet & Hecla firm at 148½; 14½ bid for Copper Falls; 11 for Franklin; 11 for Pewabic, and 20½ for Phenix.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, of Saturday, remarks:

The market appears to be losing some of the feverishness which has been its most marked characteristic this week; and this is mainly to the decision shown to-day by the Bank of England. With the bank rate advanced at one step from four per cent. to five, there is reason to look for some stability in the money market, and this is what is needed by all legitimate interests.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., Brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph.

	Saturday.	Monday.
Bonds—1881	116½	116⅜
5-20—1862	113⅝	113⅝
" 1864	113⅜	113⅜
" 1865	113⅝	114⅛
" 1865 new	115⅜	115⅜
" 1867	115⅛	116⅛
" 1868	116⅛	116⅝
10-40s	110½	110⅝
Currency 6's	116⅜	116½
Gold	114⅝	113⅝
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97½	99
Do Scrip	91⅝	92½
Erie	68	70
Harlem	123	129¼
Fort Wayne	95	96¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92	92⅝
Rock Island	111¾	112⅜
Chicago & N. W.	77	77
Wabash	76¾	76¾
Union Pacific	38	39½
Ohio & Mississippi	47¼	48½
Pacific Mail	79⅜	80½
West. Union Telegraph	75¾	76
Adams Express	98¾	98¾
American Express	74¼	74¾
U. S. Express	77⅝	79
Wells, Fargo	85	85
Penna. Central	57¾	57⅝
Penna. Allotments	57⅝	57⅝
Reading R. R.	58⅞	59¼
Camden & Amboy	126¾	126¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	41	41
Central Transportation	46	46
Empire Transportation	55	55
Union Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh City 5's	75	75
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	95	94
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾	59¼

NEW YORK, May 13, 1872.

The course of speculation in Wall street was influenced greatly by Washington and London telegrams on the treaty question. Gold was weak and lower, opening at 114⅝@113¾, and closing at 113⅝@113¾. Loans were made at from flat to 5 per cent. for carrying. Clearances about $67,000,000. Governments were strong and higher during the afternoon. Stocks have been strong and active, with Pacific Mail and Panama as the chief features. The former advanced 3⅝ per cent. and the latter 4 per cent. amid great excitement. The remainder of the list sympathized and advanced from ½ to ¾ per cent. The bears covered a few of their shorts to-day, but desisted when they found stocks advancing so rapidly at each purchase. The market closed strong, with the exception of Union Pacific, which declined on unfavorable news from Washington in regard to the collection of a portion of the accrued interest by the Government. Money easy at 5@6 in the morning, but closed firmer at 7 to 7 gold. State bonds dull and nominal.

Sterling exchange, 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons, 1881, 116⅝; 5-20s of '62, 113¾; do '64, 113⅝; do '65, 113⅝; new '65, 113⅝; do '67, 116⅛; do '68, 116⅜; 10-40s, 110⅝; currency 6's, 116½; new 5's, 111⅝.

STATE BONDS.—Missisippi, 96; Tennessee old, 62; new 69⅜; Virginia new, 53; old 48; North Carolina old, 26; do new, 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 75¾; Quicksilver, 42; Adams Express, 98; Wells-Fargo do, 85; American Merchants Union, 74¾; United States do, 79¼; Pacific Mail, 82; New York Central, 97¾; Scrip, 92; Erie, 70; Erie do preferred, 82½; Harlem, 129; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 115½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92¾; Northwestern, 77; do preferred, 93½; Rock Island, 112¾; New Jersey Central, 109½; St. Paul, 80⅝; do preferred 80; Wabash, 76¾; do preferred 86; Fort Wayne, 96½; Terre Haute, 23; do preferred, 30; Chicago & Alton, 117; do preferred, 119; Ohio & Mississippi, 48¾; C. C. & C., 92½; Burlington & Quincy, 130; Lake Shore, 91½; Panama, 57½; Illinois Central, 137; Union Pacific, 39; Central Pacific bonds, 102¾; Union, 92¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108¾; Hartford and Erie, 10.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—Flour less active; Iowa spring and Wisconsin $8.00@8.50; Minnesota $9.00@10.00. Wheat: demand good and unchanged; State and western red $2.18@2.23. Rye unchanged. Corn in fair demand; mixed western 72@73c; yellow 73c. Oats unchanged; white 46c; mixed 42@45c. Whisky firm; $1.06.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 13, 1872.

ASHES.—Unchanged. Common Soda, 8¼@8; nitrate, 5; refined, 6¼@7; pearls, 11.

APPLES.—We can report sales at $5 to $6 per bbl for medium to prime, and $6.50 for choice. The demand is mainly for small lots.

APPLE BUTTER.—Common to fair 65 to 70 per gallon; prime to choice, 75@80.

BUTTER.—Is coming in more freely and prices are weak and drooping; we now quote at 20 to 25 for good to prime, solid packed, and 27@28 for choice roll.

BROOM CORN.—Continues quiet and unchanged; small sales at 5 to 5 cts as to quality.

BEANS.—Scarce and in demand; sales at $2.50 to $3 per bushel.

CHEESE.—Is coming in freely, and, while there is a fair demand, prices are weak and lower; we now quote at 12 to 13 for Dairy, and 15 to 16 for Goshen. Sweitzer in good supply and dull.

CARBON OIL.—Is steady but unchanged; we continue to quote at 19@19½, by the car load, and 20@25 additional for smaller lots.

CONGRESS WATER LYE.—$5.50 per case.

CANNED GOODS.—Peaches (3 lb cans) $6.00 to 27 per case; Tomatoes $4.00@5; Corn, $5.50@7.00 according to quality and brand.

CEMENT.—Louisville $2.50 to $2.75; Calcined Plaster $4.50; Cleveland white Lime, $2; eastern, $1.75.

COUNTRY BACON.—Dull; Shoulders 4½ to 5 cts; Clear-sides 6 to 7 cts; Hams 8 to 9 cts. Country Lard, 7¾ to 8.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples scarce and in demand; may be quoted at 5 to 7 for fair to good, and 7½@10 for choice. Peaches dull; halves 9 to 9½; mixed, 7 to 8; quarters, 6 to 7; peeled 18 to 20. Blackberries, 15 to 16; pitted Cherries, 27 to 30; unpitted, 15 to 16.

EGGS.—Continue rather weak, with a fair supply and increased receipts; we continue to quote at 15 to 16. Holders generally are anxious to realize, having but little hope of an early advance.

FEATHERS.—No. 1 quoted at 75 wholesale, and 80 to 85 in a small way. Mixed Stock, 40 to 60 cts, according to quality.

FLOUR.—Continues strong but the market is less excited and prices are unchanged; we continue to quote at $8.20 to $9 for Spring wheat—some dealers are asking $9.25 for choice baker's flour; and red winter wheat is steady at $8.50 to $10. It is stated that there is considerable mixed flour—made out of spring and winter wheat combined,—offering and it is being sold as straight winter wheat flour; this, however, is no new thing. Rye flour, $5.75@6.

GRAIN.—The operations in wheat continue very meagre, not from any falling off in the demand, but for want of stock; in the absence of sales, quotations may be given at $2.10 to $2.15 for red, and 5 to 10 cents more for white according to quality. Oats firm, and the demand is rather better, but prices are without quotable change; 52 to 53cts. Corn is firmer, and as noted in our last report, prices are higher; we continue to quote at 55 cts, in store. To-day there is not much inquiry for Ear Corn, but the supply is light, and, if, too, is firmer. Rye is still quoted at $1, but a round lot would probably bring $1.05. The operations in Barley are very meagre, and prices are nominally unchanged; 75 to 80 for Spring, and 80 to 85 for Fall.

GROCERIES.—Coffee.—Rio advanced to-day ¼ in the eastern market, and the belief is that a further advance will be established to-morrow. For job lots, prices ranged from 21 to 24 cents currency, in New York and Baltimore to-day, the market closing strong. Our merchants will, doubtless, advance their figures to-morrow, on all grades. West India coffees have also taken an upward turn. Java steady. Sugar.—The seaboard markets were quite excited to-day, and large transactions closed in sending prices up ½, with a prospect of still higher rates to follow immediately. Sugars have been too low, more especially refined, and we advise our country friends to lay in their summer stocks before any further appreciation, (which, it is said, will surely come,) takes place. Teas have also taken a position of duty on the 1st of July may not see teas much reduced thereby, if we judge by the rapid advance now going on. We look for a brisk business now in this line of goods. Molasses.—New Orleans very firm. Syrups steady.—the finer grades in good request, at full figures. Rice.—Carolina firm. Rangoon nominally strong.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 12; A Coffee, 12; B, 11⅞; Ex C, 11⅝; C Yellow and Circle C, 11¾. These quotations are for straight brands.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 23½@24; Prime, 22½@23; Good, 22; Fair, 21½. Java, 28. Roasted, pure, 27; lower grades, 25@26.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11½; Prime, 10½; Good, 10; Fair, 9½. Choice Porto Rico, 10½; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 70; Prime, 68; Good, 65; Fair, 60.

SYRUPS.—Lump White Drips, 70; White Honey, 60; Havemeyer & Elder's, 60@62; other grades, from 40@50.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9½; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8½. Patna, 8½@8¾.

SPICES.—Cassia, 24; do Pounded, 26; Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 28; Nutmegs, $1.25.

HAY.—Is in rather better demand and firmer, but prices are unchanged; sales of baled, at $26 to $30, as to quality. We can report a sale of one barge load at $34, to be delivered at the East Liberty Stock Yards.

HOMINY.—Is unchanged at $4.50 to $5 per bbl.

OILS.—No. 1 extra lard oil is quoted, in a jobbing way, at 78@80, and No. 2 at 60 to 62.

POTATOES.—Continue dull, but unchanged; sales of mixed at 65 to 70 cents per bushel, and Peach Blows at 75 to 80.

PEA NUTS.—Sales at 8½@9cts per lb.

PROVISIONS.—Plain shoulders, 6cts; sugar cured do, 8cts; ribbed sides, 7¼cts; short rib, 8cts; clear, 8½cts. Breakfast Bacon, 10½@11cts; plain sugar cured hams, 11½; do, canvased, 12. Lard; in tierces, 9½; in kegs, 10½; in buckets, 11. Mess Pork, $14½. Dried Beef, 17½. Ham smoke, 16.

RAGS.—Sales at 4@4¼cts per lb.

SALT.—Is still quoted at $1.85 per bbl by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS.—There is little inquiry for both Clover and Timothy seeds, and we can report sales in small lots at $6.25 to $6.50 for the former, and $3.25 to $3.50 for latter. Flaxseed $1.90 and scarce.

TALLOW.—Rough 8½@9cts

WHISKY.—Highwines unchanged at 89 to 90.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 13, 1872.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points from which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

S. Broady	Chicago	4 cars
Sol. Trauman	"	1 "
S. Kraus	"	1 "
J. Schlaberg	"	1 "
L Shamberg	"	1 "
Holmes, L & Co	"	1 "
M Varner	"	2 "
Marks & Bro.	"	2 "
Hazlewood & B.	"	2 "
Holmes & Hunter,	"	1 "
E. Katz	"	3 "
S. Lowensteine	"	2 "
Rothchilds & H	"	2 "
Keefer & Beyer	"	8 "
Greenwald & K U. Sandusky	"	4 "
N. Barron,	Loudonville	1 "
John Ault,	Orrville	1 "
G. W. Hershy	"	1 "
A. Gachates	Canton	1 "
C. F. Laiblin	"	1 "
Total		38 "

BEEF CATTLE.

Of the 38 cars above reported, four cars were stockers, bought in Chicago, for a Washington County farmer, and of course they were not put upon this market; this would reduce the number to 34 cars; but to this must be added 3 cars brought over from Central (East Liberty) Yards, and there was about one car drove in from the country, making the actual number on sale 38 cars, against some 45 cars last Monday. Trade opened up fair, and continued moderately active all the way through, and, taking the quality into consideration, prices, especially for the better grades, rather ruled shade higher; but drovers generally reported the market as being very unsatisfactory so far as they are concerned; while conceding that prices were a shade higher, they alleged that their cattle cost more, and notwithstanding the decreased offerings, the butchers took hold sparingly and hesitatingly, and at the close they were some few straggling odds and ends left over unsold. The best butcher cattle sold at from 7 to 7½c, and medium to good, brought from 6 to 6¾. Considering the number, the quality of the cattle on sale to-day, was much below that of last Monday, though the supply of the better grades was fully up to the demand.

STOCK CATTLE.

The supply on sale to-day was light, unusually so, not exceeding 25 or 30 head, but there were very few buyers and trade was unusually quiet. Prices, however, are without quotable change; ranging from 4½ to 5¼cts, according to quality and condition. Drovers allege that there is no money in holding stock, unless of cattle here for grain the west, at these prices, while on the other hand, farmers are unwilling to go any higher.

James Hanlin sold 14 head mixed Washington County stock at 4¾ to 6 cts.

Myland & Smith sold one car butcher cattle, from Chicago, at 6¾ to 7 cts.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 60 Ohio steers, for Guckenheimer Bros., at 5¾ to 7¾; 15 bulls, for same, at 4½ to 6 cts.

Sol. Trauman sold 36 butcher cattle, from Chicago, at 6¼ to 7¼.

M. Varner sold 2 cars of butcher cattle, from Chicago, at 6 to 7¼.

M. Kraus sold 45 head of western butcher cattle at 5¾ to 6¾.

Rothchilds & Hartman sold 2 cars of fair to prime butcher cattle at 5¾ to 7.

W. Mountsmithe reports having sold one load at 6¼ to 6¾.

Jacob Needhy sold 2 cars of Ohio stock, on commission, at 6¾ to 7.

Saddler, Havens & Co. sold 16 head of Ohio steers at $6.37 to $7.50; 25 Illinois steers at $6.25 to $7.

Jacob Lobman sold 35 good to prime butcher stock at 6¾ to 7 cts.

Keefer & Beyer sold 2 loads of Chicago stock at 6¾ to 7 cts.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 49 head butcher cattle, from Chicago, and one load from Ohio, at 6¾ to 7¼—one extra bullock, weighing 1,640 lbs, at 8¼.

S. Lowensteine sold 2 loads of butcher cattle at 6¾ to 7—9 left over.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 2 cars of Chicago cattle at 6¾ to 7¼.

Holmes & Hunter sold 16 head of Chicago cattle at 6 to 6¾.

Jacob Schamberg sold one load of butcher cattle, from Chicago, at $6.25 to 7 cts.

I. Schamberg sold 19 butcher cattle at $6.37 to $6.60; and 6 stockers at 4¾.

FRESH COWS.

There is a good demand for the better grades and prices are well sustained, ranging from $65 to $80. Sealawags, and of this class the offerings largely consist, are very dull and hard to sell at any price, as the demand is almost wholly for the better grades.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply was fair, footing up 814, of which 278 were sheep and 236 lambs; with a good demand trade opened up brisk and continued lively all the way through—by eleven o'clock the pens were almost entirely cleared. Sheep sold at from 4¾ to 6¼ for clipped, and 8 to 9¾ for wooled. Lambs sold at 8¾ to $4.50 per head, according to size and condition.

Jos. Steakely sold 28 wool sheep at 7 to 8 cts, and 40 lambs at $2.25 to 4.

Filsner & Shellmantle sold 60 clipped sheep at 6 cts; averaging 100 lbs; and 40 spring lambs at $3.50 per head.

Wm. Humes sold 40 spring lambs at an average of $3.50 per head.

S. Vandever sold 15 wool sheep at from 7¾ to 8¼; 16 lambs at an average of $5.50.

R. A. Stouffer sold 13 clipped sheep at 6¾ cts; and 25 lambs at $3 to $3.75 per head.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 29 spring lambs at $4 per head.

John F. Neiley sold 90 head of good to prime clipped sheep at 5 to 6 cts.

Neeley & Fairley sold 40 lambs at $2.75 to $3.50.

J. W. Stewart had 70 sheep; sold wooled at 9¼; clipped at 6¾.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 13, 1872.

The market was very quiet to-day, not a single sale of either crude or refined reported; prices, however, as compared with Saturday, are without quotable change. Crude quoted at $3.95 per bbl at the Regions. Refined—Spot, 23¾; May, 23⅝; June, 23⅝; July, 24¼. Oil barrels quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Fairview O W, acct. of T. P. Miller	462
Model O W, acct. J Bushnell	314
Eagle O W, acct. J Bushnell	222
Vesta O W, acct. J Bushnell	930
Peerless O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	214
Vesta O W, acct. B S Duncan	456
American O W, acct. B S Duncan	456
Crystal O W, acct. J. Bushnell	222
American O W, acct. P Hutchinson	302
Total	3678

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R. May 10, 1872.

Vesta O W., 880 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Phila.	
Braun Wagner, 507, Waring, King & Co., Phila.	
John Spear & Co., 209 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Phila.	
Wormser, M & Co., 488 bbls to Waring King & Co., Phila.	
P. Welsenberger 201 bbls to Warden, F & Co., Phila.	
Livingston Bro., 399 bbls to Warden, Frew Co. Phila.	
Standard Oil Co., 417 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.	
Wormser, M & Co., 100 bbls to Logan Bro & Co., Phila.	
Citizens Oil Co., 882 bbls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Phila.	
Total	4023
May 11, 1872.	
John Spear & Co., 104 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Phila.	
L. Irwin & Co., 593 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Phila.	
Lockhart, Frew & Co., 456 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.	
Livingston Bros., 250 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.	
Citizens Oil Co., 504 bbls to Tack & Bros., Phila.	
Kirkpatrick & L., 256bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.	
Total	1965

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, PT. W. & CHICAGO R. R.

C. W Hallinan	2	Coleman, Rahm & Co.	1
Nimick & Co., metal.	7	Byers, Mct. & Co.	3
Total			13

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

J Moorhead	3	Nimick & Co	6
Jones & Co	1	J. Marshall & Co	2
J A Caughey	5	J Marshall & Co.	3
Total			19

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Graff B & Co	13	Isabella Furnace	6

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

McKnight & Co	2		

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.

W Porter, pig iron 60 tons.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 13—5 P. M.—Consols money 93; account 93¾@93¾. 5-20s of '62, 89¾; do '65, 90¾; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s 89.

PARIS, May 13.—Rentes 94f 70c.

LIVERPOOL, May 13.—Cotton firm; middling upland 10¾d. Wheat: California white 12s 9d @13s; red spring 11s 8d@11s 10d; red winter 12s 6d. Flour 28s@28s 6d. Corn 58s 3d. Cheese 62s.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Cotton more active; middling upland 23½c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $7.00@7.65; common to good extra do $7.75 extra do Ohio $8.00@9.50; Saint Louis $8.75@13.75. Rye flour firmer at $5.25@6.25. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky steady at 89c. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 Chicago spring in store 91.77; ungraded spring cash $1.77½. Rye firmer; western $1.06@1.06½. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; western mixed 77¼@78½c. Oats firmer; western 56@57c; Ohio 57½@60c. Eggs dull; western 14¾@15½. Hay quiet; shipping $1.70 @1.80. Hops unchanged. Coffee in fair request; Rio 14¾@17c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8½@9c. Cuba 8½@9c. Molasses quiet; Porto Rico 46@50c. Rice quiet at 8¾@9¼c. Crude petroleum 13¾@14c; refined 24c. Turpentine firm at 56@56½c. Pork firmer; new mess $13.00@14.00; prime $11.00; prime mess $13.25; mess for August $14.00. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meat dull; shoulders 5¼@6cc; hams 8¾@10c. Middles quiet. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime steam 8¾@9c; kettle 9¾. Butter dull; new 28@33c. Cheese quiet at 11@14c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Cattle: total receipts for the week ending to-day 8,850 against 8,100 last week, and 4,500 for the present market; 161 cars at Communipaw, 117 at One Hundredth street, and 7 at Weehawken; trade opened with prices firm and about 25c advance from Friday; the rates of last Monday have not been reached, nor are the cattle quite sold off; weather cool and favorable, with a fair quality; some of the Texans are for sale; receipts to-day, there is scarcely anything below 11c, with fair at 12c; good to prime 12½@13c; a few choice sold at 13½c, with the average at scant 12¾c; 8 cars Illinois of 1,425 lbs gross sold at 12¾c, 8 58 lbs per cwt; 6 cars of stillers 6¾ owt, 11½@12c. Sheep: total 11,900, and only 13 cars to-day; prices steady, with a firm tone; sheared selling at 6½@7½c; 1 car prime Ohio wool, 93 lbs, sold at 8½c; over 92 lbs clipped 6½c. Lambs sell at 13@17c, mostly from Jersey; State lambs beginning to come forward. Hogs for week 34,500, against 38,800 last week; receipts to-day 1,100 cars; after great depression, the market is a shade stronger; dressed selling at 5¾@7¼c; live at 4½@4½c; 2 cars Illinois, 195 lbs, 4½c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—Beeves are dull this week and market favors buyers; sales of 1,800 extra Pennsylvania and western at 7½@8c; fair to good 6@7c; common 5@5½c per lb. Sheep unchanged; sales of 12,000 at 5@8c per lb. Hogs dull; sales of 3,200 head at 6@7 per cwt.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13.—Flour quiet and firm; double $7.25@7.60; low to choice treble $8@10. Corn advanced; mixed and yellow 72@73c; white 73@74c. Oats firm, 60@64c. Bran quiet, $1.40. Hay prime $21; choice $23. Pork quiet; mess $13.75. Bacon scarce and firm; 5¾@7¾@8¼c. Sugar cured hams, choice 10@10½c. Lard: choice scarce; poor dull; tierce packers 9c; refined 9¼@10c. Sugar quiet; inferior 6c; good to fully fair 9@9½c; prime 9¾@10c. Molasses: receipts small; inferior 25c. Whisky dull; $1.02@1.03. Coffee 18¾@20½c. Cotton firm; sales 1,700; good ordinary 20¾c; low middlings 21¾c; middlings 23¾c. Trade: receipts 2,317; exports to Liverpool, 233; to Barcelona, 290; to Mobile, 25; stock 74,588.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Dry goods were dull today. The commission houses show a very limited demand for staples. In most grades rates are fairly firm, but those classes influenced by the price of printing cloths feel the effect of the decline. A decline of 2½c. has taken place in Pepperell's brown and bleached sheetings. Manchester, Amsoskeag and Freeman prints are less firm, and are quoted ½c. lower than last week. Ginghams are in very fair request. In woolen and worsted buyers still hold off, and a few winter orders are taken. Shawls are flat, and in hosiery, fancy makes are principally wanted. Pure cottons of every kind are brisk, and the demand is fully greater than the supply.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 13.—Tobacco active and unchanged; light and dark fine leaf. Bagging quiet; 2 pound hemp in round lots offered at 16¼c and no buyers. Cotton stronger. Flour firm and quiet; extra family $6.00 in large lots. Corn firm and higher; white offered at 60c; mixed at 62c; under grain quiet. Mess pork quiet and firm at $12.75 cash. Bacon in fair demand and held at shoulders 5¼@5¾; sides clear rib 6¾@7c; clear 6¾@7¼c. Bulk meat in moderate demand; shoulders 4½c; sides clear rib 6¾c; clear 6¾c. Whisky firm at 84c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—Cotton steady; low middling 22¾c. Flour firm; family at $9.30@9.50. Wheat firm; red $2.03@2.10. Corn active and advanced; car 51c.; shelled 55c. Rye firm at $1.06@1.08. Oats firm at 44@46c. Groceries unchanged. Mess pork firm; city packed sold to the ring at $14.00 cash; regular $13.00. Lard quiet at 8¾@8¾c. Bulk meats firm at 4½@6¼@6¾@6¾c. Bacon firm at 5¼@7¼@7¾c. Hogs dull at $4.00@4.25; receipts 2,400. Whisky firm at 84c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat closed dull; No. 2 Chicago spring opened at $1.60, and closed at 1.61½; spot sold at 1.62 May 20 sold at $1.64; closed at 1.63¾; spot sold at 1.63¾; seller June rejected 44¾c; yellow 49c. Oats firm; No. 2 38¾c. Rye dull; No. 2 91@93c. Barley quiet; No. 2 fall 79½c. Whisky firm; 83½c. Mess pork firm; spot $12.80; seller June $12.90. Lard firm; no sales. Bulk meats unchanged.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 13.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced 5@6c; No. 2 white Wabash $2.20; extra white Michigan $2.26. Corn firm and 1c higher; mixed 56¼@56½c; low mixed 56c; yellow 56¾; white 66c. Oats firm and 1c higher; No. 1, 47½@48c; No. 2, 45½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 13.—Flour firm. Wheat firm and higher; No. 1 red winter $2.10; No. 2 held at $2.09; at the close of the market, easier. Corn firm at 60c. Oats firm; No. 1 50c. Refined petroleum unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 13.—Flour dull; XX $7@8. Wheat dull; No 1 $1.60; No 2 $1.63½. Oats firm; No 2 38½c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 48¾c. Barley firm; No 2 fall 70c.

Rye firm; No 1 86c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, May 13.—Flour firm; $10.50 for choice white. Wheat excited and higher; extra $2.22 asked. Corn firm; 58c. Oats firm; 45c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

WEST PENNA. May 13.—1 car lumber, A Reineman; 1 do do, W Ansbutz; 30 bgs feed, J Hack; 100 do potatoes, Capt. Hazlett; 50 sks hops, W McKinney & Son; 6 do do, Watt Lang & Co; 1 car sheet iron, Rogers & Burchfield.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, May 12.—62 bales hay, 18 do straw, R H Conway; 24 do do, A S Carlisle; 29 do do, E F Weavers; 6 jugs m molasses, 7 bbls egg; 1 sk d apples, 2 bxs meal, J J Pettit & Co; 100 do potatoes, Capt. Hazlett; 50 sks hops, W McKinney & Son; 6 do do, Watt Lang & Co; 1 car sheet iron, Rogers & Burchfield.

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ALLEGHENY VALLEY, May 13.—21 pkgs rags, McCullough & S; 58 bdls sides, Stemple & Day; 1 car junk, C Fulkerson; 18 hickory brooms, L J Blanchard; 33 cars coal, Armstrong, D & Co; 21 do do, Coalman, R & Co; 56 do do, Kier & Foster; 1 car brick, J Palmer & Son; 14 cars acid, Vesta Oil Works; 2 cars lumber, South Side P M; 1 car s iron, B Pflaum; 8 do l stone, Shoenberger, B & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, May 13.—1 car hay, Alex Dodds; 1 car lumber, Binton & Miller; 2 do do, Hill & Patterson; 1 do do, W H Rigdon & Co; 1 do do, South Side Planing Mills; 1 car lime, H Adams; 117 bbls g apples, Wm S Smith; 1 car oil bbls, Lockhart & Co; 26 bgs potatoes, E Moye & Co; 75 bdls pipe, Pgh Pipe Manufacturing Co; 26 bales hay, H J McCracken & Bro; 50 bbls molasses, Arbuckles & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, May 13.—1 car lumber, J A Morrison; 2 do do, Reed Bros; 1 do do, John Nanz; 1 car bran, I Hippley; 70 bbls cement, Jos Craig; 3 bbls bacon, C H Morlege; 2 cks cheese, Geo Meyer; 482 sks corn, Spear & Glenn; 4 cars staves, J M Hemphill; 1 do do, Gilmore & Co; 1 car lime, Wm Murphy; 2 do do, Reed Bros; 1 car hay, Holmes & Hunter; 1 do staves, C A Wormeastle; 3 do do, H Cordier; 5 crates eggs, R Carson; 9 cases tobacco, C H Reuter; 2 cars hay, Adams & Knox; 1 do lumber, W McQueman; 1 do do, Hamilton & Bro; 3 bgs potatoes, Wm Bentley & G; 1 car shingles, Alston & Son; 1 do lumber, J B Ingham; 1 do hoops, Duncan & Thompson.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, May 13.—1 car barley, Z Wainwright; 100 bbls flour, Dan'l Wallace; 1 car hay, Bricker & Co; 84 bales hay, Alexander Moore; 3 bbls eggs, Loh & Cooley; 8 do do, W H Graff & Co; 8 do do, E Moye & Co, 10 bbls flour, Jas B Murdock; 8 do do, H Riddle & Son; 11 do do, Head Carson & Co; 3 do do, Voigt M & Co; 1 car hay, Scott & Glsai; 11 bales do, O H Allerton; 100 bbls flour, Watt Lang & Co, 60 bales hay, W H Graff & Co; 1 car middlings, J Bricker & Co; 70 bbls cement, Laing & McKallip; 100 bbls flour, Seghmeyer & V; 50 bbls c meal, Schomaker & Co; 249 sks oats, Jas Graham; 1 car corn, D Wallace; 1 do hay, Bricker & Co; 2 cars wheat, Pittsburgh Distilling Co; 25 tres lard, R H Kerr & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, May 13.—8 bxs cheese, Woodworth & D; 104 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 31 bdls shovels, Myers & Armor; 6 coils stoves, Fetterman & Bickes; 5 bbls l oil, J R Hunter; 60 sks rags, House & Harrison; 1 car oats, 189 sks barley, McHenry & H; 18 doz brooms, H Gerwig & Son; 158 sks oats, Beckert & Gerwig; 1 car do, Scott & Glsai; 157 sks potatoes, J O Brien; 2 cars s iron, B Pflaum; 159 tcs lard, F Sellers & Co; 352 sks chairs, A C Spudler; 10 bbls apples, Loh & Cooley; 75 bxs soap, Rinehart & S; 75 do do, 1,200 sks flour, 100 bbls do, T C Jenkins; 25 bxs soap, Johnson & C; 1 car s bds, B D Moore; 2 cars l stone, Graff, B & Co; 1 do scrap, Mullen & M; 25 bbls flour, Hershey & Co; 13 sks potatoes, Voigt, M & Co;

HOME NEWS.

For Rent.—A large room on second floor of GAZETTE building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. This room is a very desirable one for an office. For terms, &c., apply at the GAZETTE Counting Room.

Letters held for Postage.—J. Benedict, Utica, N. Y., 3c; George Cannon, Harrisburg, Pa., 1c; Miss Maggie Gilfillan, Upper St. Clair, Pa. 3c; Aaron De Haan, Cincinnati, Ohio, 3c; Mrs. T. H. Ritchards, Southbridge, Mass., 3c; Thomas Hughes, Oceola, Pa., 3c; Wm. Little, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Thomas Renif, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; James D. Rothmon, New York, N. Y., 3c; A. Rodgers & Son, Wheeling, W. Va., 3c; E. H. Swinney, New York, N. Y., 3c.

A good chance for a good investment is presented in the advertisement, in another column, of "A Half Interest in a successful Machine Shop For Sale." Continued sickness compels one of the partners to quit business, hence the offer to sell his interest. The shop is busy with profitable orders, and the patent right of a very superior steam pump, much in demand, will go with the interest. So good a chance of getting into an active and lucrative business at once is rare offered.

The Homestead Bank again in the field. It will be seen by the announcement elsewhere that this flourishing institution is about to open to settlement one of the most delightful, and altogether the most accessible localities in the whole surrounding of the city.

NORTH HOMESTEAD

is situated in the 22nd ward of the city, on the high land overlooking five or six miles of exquisite river landscape, including, Braddocks', Port Perry Homestead, the City farm, and indeed everything from Glenwood to beyond the second dam. The inland view also is very fine and the neighborhood is the very choicest. The ground is just rolling enough to secure good drainage, and mostly level enough to avoid expensive grading. It is laid out on the liberal scale characteristic of the company, with streets all 60 feet wide, and the lots averaging over a quarter acre. But the great advantage is that it is the first point where the Pennsylvania and Connellsville roads converge sufficiently to make them almost equally available. The Connellsville road passing through the property, and Swissvale on the P. R. R. is but eight minutes' walk distant, the two affording THIRTY-EIGHT DAILY TRAINS that stop at its stations, so that the opportunities of getting to and from the Business center is superior to East Liberty or Hazelwood.

We think the company made a very happy choice in selecting this locality, not only on account of its own merits, which have not but faintly described, but for the better season that visitors to NORTH HOMESTEAD will have ocular demonstrations (in the clusters of new cottages now springing up in "Homestead") how this company can transform a corn field into a village and fix promises to build houses for its patrons do not end on paper.

Cement and Lime.

The season is appropriate for referring again to the large business of Messrs Laing and McKallip in cement and Lime. Their stock is constantly kept full, notwithstanding their heavy sales of Louisville Hydraulic Cement, which has been so long in this market and so thoroughly tested as to prove its excellent quality. So of their Perrysburg White Lime, a very superior article. The firm also deals in crude and calcined Plaster of Paris. They offer these articles as low as an inferior article can be bought for elsewhere, and we recommend our readers needing such articles to call at their warehouses, No. 347, 411 and 413 Liberty street.

An Active Officer.

Officer E. Burger who was sent out Penn avenue last Sunday by Mayor Blackmore, succeeded in arresting six disorderlies among the Penn avenue Sabbath breakers, all of whom he succeeded in landing safe within the Seventeenth ward station-house. While walking one man along a large crowd followed the officer and attempted to rescue the prisoner. The officer pluckily drew his mace and gave the roughs to understand that he would do his duty. He deserves great credit for hauling up so many of these Sunday sports, and with a few such officers stationed on Penn avenue we might expect to hear less of that nuisance which is becoming so common on Sundays.

Robbers Arrested.

Last night between twelve and one o'clock, a man named Brooks was sitting in an open car at the Union Depot when two men attempted to rob him. They succeeded in getting his watch and $20 in money. He gave the alarm and officers Cotten and McMullin came to his assistance. The robbers fled into the baggage room and attempted to secrete themselves. When they discovered they tried to deceive the officers, by acting as though very drunk. They were brought to the lock-up and gave their names as Charles Hill and Michael Gohen. They were searched but the stolen goods were not discovered.

May 30th—Decoration Day on the South Side.

The following programme has been adopted by the committee appointed from Post 151, G. A. R., for Decoration Day:

1. That we remain on the South Side and decorate all graves of deceased soldiers in the different cemeteries on this side.

2. The procession will move down Carson street to Brownsville road; thence to Zimmerman's graveyard; thence to the Catholic graveyard; thence to Hertzberger's and the Methodist graveyard; thence to Coneord.

All honorably discharged soldiers, the schools, organizations and private citizens are invited to participate in the ceremonies.

Organizations accepting this invitation are requested to appoint committees of not more than three each to meet with the G. A. R. committee at the hall of the Mechanics' Hose company on Friday evening next, to complete arrangements.

Three Incendiarisms.

The number of fires that occurred within the last few days has been rather remarkable; but when we consider that three of them are supposed to be the fiendish work of incendiaries the fact becomes startling in the extreme. What object any one could have in perpetrating such a diabolical piece of work is beyond our comprehension. It surely could not be for gain, while if done for spite one might think that a knowledge of the suffering that such a revenge must occasion to others than the intended victims would stay the hand of the incendiary.

The fire which occurred on Sunday morning, destroying eleven houses, was very evidently the work of an incendiary, and the fire at the lead works in the afternoon can be accounted for in no other way. At the fire in East Liberty conclusive evidence of incendiarism in the shape of a pile of shavings and wood was discovered.

Fire Marshal Butler will have plenty to do in investigating these fires, and it is to be hoped that these villains may be brought to justice.

Mortuary Report.

Report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending May 12, as reported by order of the Board of Health. J. Guy McCandless, M. D., Health Physician.

Alcoholism, intemperance, 1; accident, 3; accident by burn, 1; accident by drowning, 1; apoplexy, cerebral, 1; brain, compression of, 1; bronchitis, chronic, 1; consumption, 4; convulsions 2; croup, 2; cyanosis, 2; cerebro spinal meningitus, 2; congestion, 2; congestion of the brain, 2; debility, 1; dentition, 1; diarrhœa, 1; lungs, 1; scarlet fever, 1; typhoid, 1; dry gangrene, 1; Hemorrhoids from lungs, 1; inflammation of bowels, 1; inflammation of brain and meningitis, 3; inflammation of lungs, 2; inflammation of peritoneum, 1; marasmus, 2; old age, 1; premature birth, 2; scofula, 2; whooping cough, 3; still births, 3.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 15; from 1 to 2, 5; from 2 to 5, 5; from 5 to 10, 5; from 10 to 15, 3; from 15 to 20, 1; from 20 to 30, 7; from 30 to 40, 11; from 40 to 50, 4; from 50 to 60, 2; from 60 to 70, 15.

Males, 25; females, 27; white, 48; colored 4. Total, 125.

Gas Makers Again at Work—Consumers Once More Secure.

On Saturday night last we were threatened with total darkness unless the proprietors of the gas works would accede to the demands of the stokers and helpers for an increase in wages. Sixty-four men were on the strike, and the amount demanded was an increase for the foremen of twenty-five and the helpers of fifteen cents. This demand the company did not feel justified in complying with, but finally agreed to make the wages of stoker and helper equal, as their work is about the same, at two dollars and forty cents to each—an advance of fifteen cents for the foreman and thirty cents for the helpers. The men consented to these terms and went back to work on Sunday before any great loss was felt by the citizens. There is of necessity work both night and day, making two "turns" of twelve hours each; the company so arranging it as to do with less hands since increasing the wages. Their works have not capacity sufficient for a city like this, and although this is a wealthy company, gas enough for an emergency of any consequence can not be kept ahead on account of want of room. But now that the strike is over we will not likely have to live in fear of total darkness for want of men to work the gas retorts.

RELIEF.

Subscriptions for the Relief of the Somerset sufferers.

Yesterday some of our most prominent citizens held a meeting, and proceeded with the initiatory steps toward raising money to aid the Somerset sufferers.

The following named citizens were appointed on the committee for the purpose as above stated: Messrs. Jared M. Brush, Chairman, Wm. Moehling, J. McC. Creighton, Wm. Stein, W. O. Hughart, W. C. Smythe, and Jas. P. Barr.

The following are the names of the subscribers:

A. & D. H. Chambers	$100 00
John H. Stewart	50 00
H. Childs & Co	25 00
Thomas Hill & Bro	25 00
W. McWhinney & Co	5 00
Campbell, Williamson and J. Dick	25 00
Reymer & Bro	25 00
Pittsburg News Co	5 00
James W. McFarlan	50 00
H. B. Swoope	5 00
S. R. Benson	5 00
S. C. McCandless	25 00
Thomas Steel	5 00
J. A. Reed	25 00
R. S. Waring	50 00
Stein Bros	1 00
A. Cady	

Cash collected—Aleck McClintock & Co. 75. J. S. Duncan $5.00, 2 barrels crackers. Stock & Co. 1 box and package of mer-

neet at the Mayor's office for the purpose of

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Petitions, Remonstrances, &c.—General Sewerage System Proposed—Important and Interesting Discussion on the Water Works—Offer by Col. Phillips of 25 Acres at Verona—Free Change of Plan Proposed and Defeated—Other Business of Interest.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon, May 13, 1872, at the usual hour. The interest of the session centered in the Select branch where an attempt was made to have a radical change effected in the plan for the new water works. The preamble and resolution on which the debate occurred was laid on the table, but important facts were brought out, including the statement that Col. Phillips has offered twenty-five acres of land near Verona station without price. We give the proceedings as follows:

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS	President
E. S. MORROW	Clerk

The following members answered to their names at roll call: Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Burgwin, Chislett, Chambers, Chalmers, Donnelly, Friday, Herron, House, Hunter, Jeremy, J. H. Jones, Laufman, Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, Miller, McCarthy, McCune, McDonald, Morrow, Murray, Montooth, Neely, O'Neill, Pearson, Rafferty, Riddell, Schmidt, Seely, Shipton, Smith, Thompson, Wainwright, Waring, Wilson, Zern, and President Gross.

The minutes of the preceding regular meeting were read and approved.

NOT AGREED TO.

Mr. RIDDELL on leave, offered a resolution that Councils adjourn at half-past three o'clock to-day City Hall for the purpose of closing seats.

Mr. MCCARTHY objected on account of important business to be transacted.

The resolution was not agreed to.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. MONTOOTH, petition from Fire Commission asking for the passage of an ordinance authorizing the throwing of rope protections around property at fires. Referred to the Ordinance Committee.

Mr. MORROW presented an ordinance providing for the grading and paving of Quince alley from Marion to Pride streets. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. AHL, petition for water pipe on Spring alley from Fifteenth to Nineteenth streets. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. LIDDELL, petition of Daniel McCready, Twenty-first ward, for reduction of business tax. Referred to Committee on Claims and Accounts.

Mr. HERRON, Ann Reed's plan of lots. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. LLOYD, petition for water pipe on Forbes street. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. SMITH, petition for water pipe on Laurel avenue from Elm street to Taylor street. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. RIDDELL, petition and ordinance for grading and paving of Cedar alley. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, ordinance authorizing Kloman, Parks & Co. to erect an iron clad addition to their present building. Rules suspended and read three times, and passed.

Similar ordinance for benefit of Fred Schloss & Co. Referred to Wooden Building Committee.

THE CITY'S SANIPARY CONDITION.

Mr. J. H. JONES, resolution instructing the Board of Health to examine the city and to have it placed in a good sanitary condition; pledging aid of councils in having the city placed in such a condition as will prevent the spread of contagious diseases.

At the suggestion of Mr. Burgwin, the word "instructed" was changed by the mover to "requested."

Mr. SHIPTON thought there was law enough on the subject, and the Board did not need such instruction.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution read three times and passed.

Mr. SEELY, petition for gas lamps on Rural avenue. Referred to the Gas Committee.

Mr. LITTELL, petition for location of street in Twenty-first Ward, parallel with Penn avenue. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. THOMPSON, petitions for gas lamps on Frankstown avenue. Referred to Gas Committee.

Also, petition for gas lamps on Lincoln avenue and Spring street. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. BURGWIN, presented the proposition for special committee to consult with the City Engineer to prepare some plan for a general sewerage of the city. The committee to consist of two from Select and three from Common Council.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF SEWERAGE.

Mr. BURGWIN stated that neither the Street nor Sewerage Committees have charge of the whole city, and both had reported the matter back to Councils.

Mr. SHIPTON suggested a change; that the engineer report a topographical plan of the city in connection with a system of sewerage. The gentleman thought a committee unnecessary and that the responsible officers should report on the matter.

Mr. BURGWIN simply wanted the matter attended to, being of vast importance.

Mr. LITTELL said he had made a study of this subject and thought it folly to employ additional men on the work. The plans of the engineer's and the water commissioners' office could be used and it would be simple to prepare a plan on the data, levels, &c., that are now in hand.

On objection of Mr. HERRON the matter was laid over under the rules, for the time.

Mr. NEELY, petition of Jacob Lange for right to erect iron-clad building. Referred to Wooden Building Committee.

MARKET AND ROAD COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT, report of Market Committee for the month of April.

Receipts.

Diamond	$3,864 87
City Hall	120 60
Fifth avenue	327 12
Ninth ward	166 00
	$4,477 99

Expenditures.

Diamond	$376 35
Ninth ward	25 00
Fifth avenue	130 00
	$731 35

The report was accepted.

Mr. LAUFMAN, report of Committee on Roads for April.

Expenditures.

First District	$1,018 17
Second District	569 10
Third District	1,027 59
	$2,614 59

Contractors pay roll amounted to $2,968 80. The reports that they have awarded the contract for the construction of the Walnut street bridge to Jas. G. Downy at 42.82 per thousand, board measure, and Jacob Lange city yard for excavating. The report was accepted.

VIEWERS REPORTS.

Mr. LAUFMAN also presented the report of viewers on opening of Filmore street, from Neville to Craig streets. Approved

Also report of viewers on opening of Walnut street from Roup to Shady lane. Approved.

Also report of viewers in damages caused by the grading of Penn avenue from Forty-fifth street to the city line. Laid over.

SEWERAGE AGAIN.

Mr. BURGWIN called up the resolution relative to the proposition to prepare a plan for general sewerage.

Mr. JEREMY opposed a special committee and additional engineers.

Mr. RIDDELL upheld the resolution and claimed that the engineer has now more work on hand then he can attend to.

Mr. LITTELL thought that the work imperative for the engineer to do. If necessary let him have additional help.

Mr. JEREMY said that he understood the Engineer intended to submit a plan for general sewerage, and he therefore moved the resolution be laid on the table. Lost.

Mr. SHIPTON offered as a substitute a motion that the Engineer be instructed to prepare and submit a topographical plan for general sewerage.

Mr. HERRON presented as an amendment a resolution instructing the Ordinance Committee, in conjunction with the City Engineer and City Solicitor, to prepare an ordinance providing for a general system of sewerage.

Mr. BURGWIN moved as a further amendment, that ten thousand dollars be appropriated for the preparation, under the Engineer, of a plan of sewerage. Instead of this, however, he favored his resolution originally offered as the speediest measure.

Mr. SHIPTON did'nt know where the money was to come from for the appropriation.

Mr. MCCARTHY didn't see how any plan could be laid out without a topographical plan.

Mr. BURGWIN said the discussion did not cover or intend to cover the entire work, it was simply to investigate and report a general system.

The discussion continued at some length.

Mr. HERRON withdrew his amendment and moved that the City Solicitor be added to the committee as proposed by Mr. Shipton's resolution.

Mr. BURGWIN accepted the amendmedt and on a viva voce vote. The resolution was declared lost.

A division was called for, and it was decided carried in a rising vote.

Mr. CHAMBERS objected as covering the expenditure of money. Declared not in order.

The resolution, with amendments of Messrs. Shipton and Herron, was then passed finally.

COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The following business from C. C. was taken up:

Report of viewers on regrading of Forty-fourth street. Approved.

Report of viewers on paving of portion of Water street. Approved.

Resolution relative to park at point. Laid over.

Resolution giving carpet of old city council chambers for City Hall. Approved.

Petition of T. H. Barr relative to public water closets. Action of C. C. concurred in.

Resolution relative to redistricting of City and Central Board of Education. Concurred in.

Petition of Fortman & Moessner for back pay for board walk, action of C. C. concurred in.

Resolution for cross walk in front of new City Hall, concurred in.

The action of C. C. in accepting reports of Police and Claims and Accounts Committees was concurred in.

An ordinance from C. C. relative to vacating of a portion of Locust street, adjoining property of Daniel Kinzer, being objected to by Messrs. Jeremy and Shipton, was laid over.

Mr. BURGWIN moved to refer to Street Committee, as he did not think the Councils had any power to vacate streets.

An ordinance repealing an ordinance for the paving, &c., of Thirty-third street, from Penn avenue to Iron City Park. Action of C. C. in passing the ordinance was concurred in.

An ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Twenty-fourth street, from Liberty to Penn avenue. Concurred in.

Petition of A. S. SHALER for repayment of legal assessment for grading, &c., of Mahon street, amounting to $87.84 with interest. Action of C. C. in referring to Finance Committee with power to act was concurred in.

No further business from C. C. was taken up.

Mr. MORROW offered a resolution requesting the opinion of the City Solicitor as to the proposed vacation of a portion of Locust street. Agreed to.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

He stated that by this Councils would know how to act when the ordinance came up at next meeting, it would be well to know the powers of Council in the matter; whether the strip of ground reverted to the original owner or to the city for taxes paid for grading and paving.

Mr. PEARSON presented the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The viewers appointed to fix a valuation on the property of James McCully, Charles Seely and Lockhart & Frew have fixed the valuation at about $250,000, and

WHEREAS, The owners of said property have appealed from the report of said viewers, and demand a much larger sum, and it appearing that the land recently purchased from Capt. Negley adjoining the said property of James McCully and others, is amply large for a reservoir to supply the outer portion of the city, and believing that the water at or near Negley's Run is unfit for use by reason of depth, and the quantity of filth which flows from the refineries, and works, and Work-house sewer. And believing that to obtain good and pure water in sufficient quantities to supply the city of Pittsburgh, that it will be necessary (in case the reservoirs are situate on Brilliant Hill), to build a conduit from that location to Jones' pool, at or near Verner's Station, which will cost not less than $500,000. And further, believing that the city will not only save money by making its principal reservoir at or near the place on the Allegheny river from which the water is to be taken, but will very materially benefit the people of the city by furnishing them a purer and better water than can otherwise be obtained, therefore

Resolved, That the Water Commission be and they are hereby requested to abandon the purchase of the properties of James McCully, Chas. Seely, and Lockhart & Frew, and to make such arrangements for the purchase of a sufficient quantity of ground at or near Verner's Station, upon which to build reservoirs, &c., and the City Solicitor be and he is hereby instructed to discontinue all proceedings in the cases above mentioned.

Mr. PEARSON in offering the paper referred to the heavy taxes which are sure to be put upon the people within a few years. But more than this he called attention to the condition of the water this side of Verness in the Allegheny river and claimed that the quality of water was an absolute essential.

DEFENSE OF THE COMMISSION.

Mr. BURGWIN took the floor and made some extended remarks. He was in favor of a full discussion on the water subject and was always glad to see interest evinced in it by Councilmen. But he hoped no hasty action would be taken, especially in a matter which may change the fundamental plan upon which the work has been laid out and is now progressing. Considerable property has already been purchased and considerable money expended. This property he claimed could not be used for purposes other than water supply. The speaker reviewed the progress of the work and the action so far taken by Councils and the commission. All that has so far been done has been done cautiously and only on the approbation of Councils. If it is simply to refer this preamble and resolution to the commission, that body will carefully consider it and report therein if desired.

Mr. RIDDELL doubted the point of the gentleman that the property already purchased could not be sold or used for other than water purposes.

Mr. SHIPTON spoke in favor of retrenchment, and for the best water. He thought that the prices paid for land were too high.

Mr. LITTELL strongly objected to delay, or to throwing impediments in the path of the commission. More and better water is very badly needed; the work is now progressing on a plan already approved, and the work, of necessity, must go on, and speedily.

Mr. LAUFMAN took the floor and sustained the action of the commission in what has already been done. He gave the figures showing that to go to Shaler's run would cost about $800,000, delaying of the conduit, causing an enormous outlay. The gentleman objected to the casting of reflections upon the commission.

CRITICISM OF THE COMMISSION

Mr. RIDDELL protested against the feeling exhibited, that whenever any one thought proper a question relating to this matter, that it was an attack upon commission. He reviewed the action so far taken and contended that money may be saved by a change. He asserted that a gentleman owning property at Verona had offered the commission land for a reservior *for nothing*.

Mr. MCCARTHY stated that one of the commission is now in favor of going to Verona.

Mr. MORROW thought the paper should be simply referred to the commission, not adopted and then referred.

Mr. BURGWIN desired that the question be distinctly understood, as to whether it is an expression of opinion of Councils or the simple reference of the paper to the commission.

Mr. LLOYD said some of the statements in the paper are untrue. He would favor the reference to the commission, but opposed the adoption of the paper.

Mr. PEARSON said he had written the paper but every idea in it had come from one of the Commission. He then read from a former report of the commission by which, the speaker claimed, Councils were deceived, that the property of Morgan & Co., and $20,000 were paid for what was not worth more than $6,000.

Mr. BURGWIN asked the authority for the statement that the ideas in the paper under discussion were from the commission.

Mr. PEARSON declined to be interrogated on the subject. The gentleman again called attention to the statement that a number of acres at Verona had been offered free to the commission.

Mr. BURGWIN answered that it was true that to-day twenty-five acres at that place had been offered them for nothing. The speaker then proceeded in defense of the commission. He did not object to criticism, in fact he courted it; the commission had done nothing except with the consent and after reporting to councils. In the matter of the Morgan property he believed that it was cheap. Improvements were upon it which he verily believed cost $60,000 and if the offer at $20,000 had been refused and the property condemned, it would probably have have cost $100,000 or more.

When Mr. Burgwin had concluded, Mr. Aiken moved that the paper be laid on the table.

Mr. BURGWIN called for the ayes and nays, which call was sustained.

The motion to lay on the table was carried, as shown by the following:

Ayes—Messrs. Aiken, Chambers, Friday, Herron, House, J. H. Jones, Littell, Lloyd, McDonald, Morrow, Murray, O'Neill, Rafferty, Seely, Smith, Thompson, President Gross—17.

Nays—Messrs. Ahl, Chalmers, Hunter, Jeremy, Liddell, Miller, McCarthy, McCune, Montooth, Neely, Pearson, Riddell, Shipton, Wainwright, Zern—15.

Excused from Voting—Messrs. Burgwin and Laufman.

On motion, adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

H. W. OLIVER, Jr.	President
H. M'MASTER	Clerk

This branch was called to order at fifteen minutes past two o'clock by President Oliver, the following members being present. Messrs. Arthurs, Arensberg, Barr, Baum, Beymer, Bindley, Campbell, Carroll, Cohen, Darlington, Deitrich, Duff, D. L. Fleming, John Fleming, Follansbee, Fulton, Gallsath, Jones, Johns, Kerr, Kohne, Koverman, Kurtz, Lappan, Lieber, Meyer, Joseph Moore, John Moore, Morgan, Mosely, McGimpsey, Nelson, B. H. Negley, W. B. Negley, Patterson, Pender, Price, Raible, Ramsey, Rush, Semple, Sims, Sneathen, Verner, Watson, Williams, Wooslayer, Young, and President Oliver.

The minutes were read and approved.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. SIMS presented a petition for the removal of the place of holding elections in the Third ward from the GAZETTE building to the office of the Controller in new City Hall.

An ordinance for the change of the same was read three times, and finally passed under suspension of the rules.

Mr. VERNER, an ordinance to authorize the Mayor of the city to go into negotiations with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in regard to vacating certain streets and alleys within the city; also that the Railroad Company shall so protect the streets crossed by the railroads, so as to make said crossings safe for the public. The agreement which was read is a quite lengthy document. The whole matter was referred to the Street Committee in conjunction with the surveys, roads and railroad committees, and it was ordered to be printed once in the official papers.

Mr. PENDER, petition for water pipe on Highland avenue. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. BINDLEY, remonstrance against the establishments of a grade on Fifth avenue. Referred to the Survey Committee.

Mr. SEMPLE, petition for grading of Devilliers street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. SEMPLE, petition for the paving and curbing of Devilliers street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. KURTZ, petition for an iron clad building on Liberty street. Referred to the Wooden Building Committee.

Mr. NELSON, petition for the removal of a lamp post on Smallman street. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. DUFF, application from Mr. William H. Lowe, attorney for a gentleman offering to lease the old City Hall for five years at an annual rental of $2,600. He is to pay for the gas used. Referred to the Market Committee.

Mr. ARENSBERG, petition for the grading and paving of Bank street from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-eighth streets. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. WATSON, read ordinance for the grading of Thirty-eighth street from Penn avenue to Iron City Park. Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally.

Mr. CAMPBELL, petition from Wm. Strand for permission to remove a wooden building a short distance from its present location. Referred to Wooden Building Committee.

Mr. WATSON, petition for grading and paving of Fairview alley. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. R. H. NEGLEY, resolution for Fire Plug at the corner of Penn and Highland avenues. Referred to Water Commissioners.

Mr. MOSELY, petition for the opening of an alley in the Twenty-first ward, also an ordinan ce authorizing the opening of said alley, from Meadow to Findley streets. Rules suspended and ordinance finally passed.

Mr. KOHNE, petition for the grading of Hazelwood avenue from Monongahela river to "Four Mile Run" road.

An ordinance authorizing the grading of Hazelwood avenue was read three times and passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. OLIVER, an ordinance for the regrading and repaving of Water street, from Smithfield Ferry streets. The pavement to be of wooden lies suspended and ordinance read three times d passed.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS FROM SELECT COUNCIL.

An ordinance for grading and paving of Thirty-third street from Liberty to Herron avenues. S. C. passed April 28th, C. C. concurred.

An ordinance allowing Joseph Kuester to erect a frame addition to his house, rear of his premises. S. C. April 29th, passed. C. C. May 13th concurred.

Report of Water Committee, April 29th in S. C. Approved C. C. Concurred.

Report of the Superintendent of Water Works for 1870. In S. C., April 29th, read three times and ordered to be published once in the official papers. C. C. concurred.

Report of the Assessor of Water Rents for 1870. In S. C. read and ordered to be published in the official papers. C. C. concurred.

Report of viewers on opening of Rouss street, from Wineblidde avenue to Rebecca street. In S. C., April 9th, approved. C. C. concurred.

Report of Superintendent of Water Works for 1871. In S. C. read and ordered to be published once in the official papers. C. C. concurred.

UNFINISHED C. C. BUSINESS.

Report of viewers on opening of Granville street: April 29th in C. C. approved. Same date in C. C. reconsidered. May 13th, referred back to viewers.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. KUNTZ, petition and ordinance allowing Samuel Watchil privilege to erect an ironclad stable on Twenty-first street, between Smallman and Railroad streets. Petition received and filed, and ordinance finally passed.

Mr. D. L. FLEMING, Chairman of the Committee on Claims and Accounts, reported that the Committee had considered the claim of George Wamhoff, for damage sustained by the bursting of a water main on Washington street, Seventh ward, and returned the same to Councils with a negative recommendation. The same action was also taken on a similar claim of John Nolan and Simpson Horner.

The report was received and filed, and the recommendations approved.

Mr. ARTHURS, of the Street Committee, reported the following business, which was disposed of as noted:

An ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Thirty-second street. Indefinitely postponed.

An ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Twenty-eighth street from Allegheny Valley Railroad to Allegheny river. Passed finally.

An ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Twenty-ninth street, from Allegheny Valley Railroad to Allegheny river. Passed.

An ordinance for the opening of Jones avenue from Arch to Bueriton avenue. Passed finally.

An ordinance paying W. J. Matthews $3,600 for serving notices. Passed finally.

An ordinance for a public sewer on Thirty-sixth street from Butter street to Allegheny river. Passed finally.

An ordinance changing the grade of Race street. Passed finally.

An ordinance for pipe sewer on Spring alley, Thirteenth from Eleventh to Twelfth streets. Passed finally.

The following offices for April $6,422.47.

Report of the viewers on opening of School alley. Referred back to the viewers. Report of viewers on Third avenue. Approved.

Petition for a sewer on Sixth avenue. Referred back to the Street Committee.

Mr. CARROLL, of the Monongahela Wharf Committee, reported the following expenditure and receipts for April:

Expenditures	$262.12.
Receipts	2,500.00.

Received and filed.

Mr. JOHN FLEMING, of the Survey Committee, presented the following report:

An ordinance for the re-location of the center line of Fifth avenue. Passed finally.

Plans of lots laid out by the following persons: Samuel Duff, Seventeenth Ward; Mr. Rich, Twenty-first Ward. Approved.

An ordinance for the straightening of Fifth avenue.

An ordinance for the widening of Fifth avenue to a width of eighty feet, from Brady street to second angle east of Brady street. Passed finally.

Expenditures for April, $882.10.

Plan of the straightening of Fifth avenue. Approved.

The plan of Messrs. Carnagie & Co.'s lots in the Eighteenth Ward, was not approved, but laid over.

Mr. DUFF now called up the ordinance for the opening of Thirty-third street from Liberty to Herron avenue, and brought the petition which asked for the opening of Stirrat street. The ordinance was then passed finally, and an ordinance for the grading and paving of said street was also passed.

Mr. BAIR, petition from citizens of the Twenty-second ward, asking that the ward be divided into two election precincts. Referred.

Mr. SNEATHEN moved that the matter be laid over, so that all the people can be heard from. Petition received and filed. Mr. Barr then presented an ordinance dividing the Twenty-second ward into two election precincts. Passed to first reading and laid over.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved that the vote of last meeting on the ordinance for the opening of Valley street, from Fortieth to Forty-seventh streets, be reconsidered and the ordinance referred back to the Street Committee.

Mr. OLIVER, communication from City Solicitor, in relation to the vacation of a portion of Boundary street. Referred to the Survey Committee.

Mr. DUFF, resolution for water pipe on Wylie avenue. Referred to Water Commission.

Adjourned.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Mrs. Margaret Geyer, the widow who was arrested in Allegheny for selling liquor to minors on Sunday, without license, and keeping a disorderly house, was held to bail in the sum of $1,500.

Arthur Smith was fined last evening ten dollars and costs by Mayor Callow, for disorderly conduct. Smith paid the fine and if I pay it." Mayor thought he would pay it and five dollars more. Smith handed over fifteen dollars and walked out, doubtless thinking that at that rate profanity would scarcely pay.

Deputy Sheriff Nichols disposed of seventeen cases on Sunday as the result of Penn avenue's popularity as a Sunday resort. They were fined from five to fifty dollars each.

Barnard Carrol made an information against Patrick Clure, before Alderman Taylor, charging him with the larceny of a watch valued at $40. After a hearing Carrol was discharged.

Before Alderman Taylor, Ellen Welsh made an information against her husband, Thomas Welsh, charging him with assault and battery. Warrant issued.

William Hannigan alleges that while he was walking with two ladies last Saturday night, Mary Haney struck him, etc. Said Mary is dead. Information to that effect was made before Alderman O'Donnell, and the case was yesterday settled by defendant paying costs.

Six cases of drunkenness were before Burgess Wardrop, yesterday morning. Hannigan, and others for the arrest of four more were issued.

Squire Barker was pestered yesterday with the account of Mrs. McClash charging another female with slander. Nick Kohr charged Shafer for assault and battery; J. McCabe charged a pugilist with striking him without cause. Several other disorderlies were also disposed of before Justice.

Margaret Mack made an information before Deputy Mayor Nichols, charging Michael Mack with assault and battery. Michael has just finished a short term of ninety days at the Workhouse, and bids fair to go up again for a much longer time as there are two informations against him.

Barney Laman and a man named Goran got into a fight on Forty-eighth street on Saturday. Barney was arrested and fined $10, the other escaped.

The pistol shot said to have been fired by a man named Rodgers at Constable McCoy, when he was being locked up, was in the pocket of the officer at the time it went off, it being struck by the prisoner in his attempt to defend himself. He also asserts that the aforesaid pistol was snapped to his face by the Constable while he (Rodgers) was in a peaceable manner.

One Michael Connor was charged before Justice Schmoize with four separate cases of assault and battery. Mrs. Connor was charged with the same offense, it is alleged having struck a man named McAuity with an iron shovel. Lorenzo Ward and Thomas Brady for beating and abusing a horse belonging to Thomas Miller, are said to have violated the livery law. Ed. Hamilton after boarding with Hugh McKin, it is said left without paying for said board, which Mr. Atkin avers is not just. John Brubaugh it is asserted throwed stones at Mary Powell's house, thereby endangering her life and property. For each of the above alleged offenses Squire Schmoize issued warrants.

Hats, Caps and Straw Goods—The Great One Price House of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood Street.

The trade and the individual buyer, the man who buys for his own wear, as well as he who buys to sell again, can find superior inducements in the way of stock and prices at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street. The assortment now on hand is unusually large and complete, the goods are all of a very superior quality and the prices are lower than can be obtained at any other house in the city. The firm are constantly in receipt of new goods, whereby they are enabled to keep pace with the eastern houses and offer all the novelties simultaneously with their appearance in New York and Philadelphia. But the crowning feature of this model establishment is the one price system which governs the firm in each and every sale. All customers share the inducements alike under the operation of this just and equitable rule. To the fact that under no circumstances will there be any deviation from the one price principle at this house may be ascribed a great measure of its wide spread popularity, and thereby have William Fleming & Co. secured the fullest confidence and the largest patronage.

Homes! Homes!! Homes!!!.

If you want a home, buy a lot in the "Mowry plan," and our word for it you will never regret it.

They are situated on Butler street, on the line of the Citizens' Passenger Railroad.

Great auction sale on Wednesday, May 15, at two o'clock P. M.

Plans can be seen at the new office of Sill & Son, corner of Butler and Forty-second street. A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer.

Ladies' fine Lisle thread and Berlin glove, ladies' fine silk gloves, ladies' extra size brown and white cotton hose, ladies' extra size brown mixed cotton hose, Balbriggan and Lisle thread hose, children's fancy striped cotton hose, children's fine white cotton hose, extra length. A large assortment of new goods at the new stand Stocking Store, No. 30 Fifth avenue.

5t DEGELMAN & BLACK.

Satisfy Yourself

In regard to the "Mowry lots." Don't take our word for it, but call and see for yourself. Plans now ready at the office of Sill & Son, corner of Butler and Forty-second street. Great auction sale on Wednesday, May 15th, at 2 P. M.

The True Theory.

One price only is the system upon which all goods are sold at the Hat and Cap House of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street.

THE COURTS.

Monday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STERRETT AND COLLIER.

In Judge Sterrett's branch yesterday, the first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth for use of James M. E. Wellock vs. M. Liff et al. This was an action on the bond of a Justice of the Peace. Verdict for plaintiff for $108.76.

J. M. Balph vs. R. H. Palmer. This was an action to recover for services as an architect. Verdict for plaintiff for $69.60.

Fairman Bro. vs. James Dugan. Action to recover the value of a horse. On trial.

In Judge Collier's branch the first case taken up was that of Dr. N. P. Duffy vs. Isaac Read, implicated, etc. Action on account. Verdict for plaintiff for $19.66.

L. Schmidt vs. H. Meswiggen. Action for rent. Verdict for plaintiff for $128.84.

The next case taken up was that of E. Hatch vs. D. F. Hatch, with notice to Dr. Hostetter. Action in ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff, to be released on payment of $681.25, subject to the opinion of the Court on questions of law. Reserved.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE KENNAN.

The May term of the United States Circuit Court commenced yesterday morning.

The list was called over and a number of cases were continued by consent. The case of the United States vs. Frederick Schmidt, was taken up, being one of the cases certified by district Attorney Swoope, from the District Court. A verdict for the United States for $600.00 was rendered by the jury.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

Yesterday the following cases were called up for trial:

In the case of G. E. Palmer & Co., vs. Excelsior Oil